THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 80. DECEMBER 1, 1801. [No. 5, of Vol. 12.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE newspapers have informed us, that a certain Lord, in his speech on the peace, asserted "that he was sure it was a peace in which every Jacobin in the kingdom would rejoice." The term *Jacobin* has been used in so indefinite a manner during our late party contests, that it is impossible for me to be certain who were the persons intended by his Lordship; nor, moreover, do I feel any great confidence in a broad assertion made upon guess, and proceeding from an individual of that class which stands too much apart from the mass of society to form any accurate judgment of its opinions. Men constantly surrounded by sycophants and dependants will ever view the world through a deceptive medium, and will find their own prejudices reflected back in every information which they receive. It is not improbable that *Jacobin* in his Lordship's idea may comprize all those who place government upon the basis of public consent, or who maintain the principles which distinguished the *Old Whigs*. That these, as good citizens, universally rejoice in a peace which has rescued their country from intolerable evils, and has freed it from the disgrace of supporting a cause in diametrical opposition to that which was once its own, I can well believe. But, if *Jacobin* be understood in its sole proper sense, of a minority which aimed at altering the constitution of the country by force, and with the aid of a foreign power, I would venture to affirm, that, with the exception of those who profited by the war, and of the small number of unconverted fanatical crusaders, the Jacobins are the only persons who are hostile to the peace. In fact, no circumstance could so completely overthrow all their hopes, as that which put a period to all further causes of domestic distress and discontent, and disarmed the power from whose victories they expected the consummation of their daring projects. I suppose it cannot be doubted, that the remnant of Jacobinical rebels in Ireland must be thrown into utter despair by the returning friendship between this country and France.

Having thus corrected his Lordship's assertion respecting Jacobins, I shall add a few observations upon what I suppose to be the sentiments of the Whigs, or temperate friends to liberty, on the state in which the peace will have left the affairs of Europe; whence the degree of their present *rejoicing* may be estimated.

That they are unequivocally glad of the failure of all attempts to force its ancient despotism upon France, I cannot in the least question. If Lord Chatham could "rejoice that America had resisted" the coercion of her parent state, they who are proud of adopting the same liberal principles with him, may well rejoice in the successful resistance of any other country to the interference of strangers in its domestic concerns. They lamented the fall of Poland beneath the iron yoke of foreign force, and they must triumph in the noble assertion of independence by a stronger and more energetic people. But they will scarcely join in the satisfaction expressed by another member of the British legislature, that the exterior independence of France has been purchased by the loss (at least the suspension) of her internal freedom, and that she is, in some measure, degraded to the rank of those powers which were leagued against her. They will remark with sad and boding reflection, that France has yet *every thing to do*, in order to establish her claim to the rank of a free nation; that her boasted name of republic is as little deserved by her, as by those wretched satellites of her power, to which she dictates constitutions with such insolent authority; and that her morals and manners are far remote (and perhaps becoming still more remote) from those upon which alone stable liberty can be founded. Further, they will fear that the suspicion and disgrace under which the principles of freedom have so long laboured, will have materially injured its cause in the rest of Europe, and will have supplied the advocates for power with fresh weapons in their unceasing warfare against it. An *Old Whig*, too, can scarcely view without hereditary uneasiness the vast accession of dominion to a nation, which seems to have retained all its dangerous fondness for martial glory, and which, if administered by an able military government, may exert

energies inconceivable under the ſplendid weakneſs of a corrupt monarchy.

Under the impreſſion of theſe feelings, I believe that many of thoſe whom the noble Lord meant to ſtigmatize as rejoicers in a peace apparently humiliating to their country, while their windows were blazing at the command of a half-ſtarved populace, ſat retired in penſive thought, balancing the obvious and preſent good againſt diſappointed expectations and melancholy forebodings. Your's, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILST I expreſs obligations which I am ſure your readers will feel with me in common to the author of the Comments on Mr. Maſon's Supplement to Johnſon's Dictionary, I muſt beg leave to differ with him in the conſtruction of the word *embowel*, which he has given in p. 299. Mr. Burke and Dr. Johnſon are accuſed of a total miſconception of this word, when they interpret it to mean *eviſcerated*; and really, until I re-conſidered the paſſages adduced by the learned commentator in oppoſition to this conſtruction, as well as ſome others, I was inclined to adopt his opinion. Let us, however, try the queſtion by an examination of the following paſſages from Shakeſpeare:

"Embowel'd will I ſee thee by and by."
HEN. IV. Part 1. Act 5. Sc. 4.

Here the commentator's negative argument againſt Dr. Johnſon's conſtruction is, that the prince would not be guilty of ſuch brutality, as to ſee Falſtaff eviſcerated. But ſurely there would have been nothing barbarous in cauſing the *uſual practice* to be adopted previouſly to the embalming of a dead body, which is, I think, all that the prince means. When Falſtaff riſes, he exclaims, "If thou embowel me to day, I'll give you leave to *powder me*, and eat me, to-morrow;" evidently alluding to the above practice of eviſceration and ſubſequent preparation of a dead body by *powdering*; that is, ſtrewing aromatics, &c. over it for preſervation. If the body were *put into the bowels of the earth*, as the commentator contends, Falſtaff's "eat me to morrow," would be manifeſtly an abſurd expreſſion.

The next paſſage that I ſhall produce is what the commentator admits he knows not where to ſeek; and I think if he had found it, and conſidered the context, he would not have quoted it. It is in *All's Well that Ends Well*, Act 1. Sc. the laſt.

——how ſhall they credit
A poor unlearned virgin, when the ſchools
Embowel'd of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itſelf?

Helen had undertaken to cure the king's malady; and the counteſs, in the above ſpeech, expreſſes her doubts of Helen's capacity, *when the ſchools of medicine, exhauſted of all the learning they had been able to collect on the occaſion, had left the diſeaſe to itſelf.*

The laſt quotation with which I ſhall trouble you is the following:

The wretched, bloody, and uſurping boar
Swills your warm blood like waſh, and makes his trough
In your *embowel'd* boſoms.
RICH. III. Act 5. Sc. 2.

I ſhall only remark on this extremely obvious paſſage, that the trough could not well have been made in a boſom (here poetically put for body) wherein the bowels remained.

Whether the word have been "vitiouſly employed," it is not my object in this place to inquire: but in ſhewing, as I hope I have done, that neither Mr. Burke nor Dr. Johnſon have miſunderſtood the ſenſe in which it was uſed by Shakeſpeare; I am extremely willing to admit, with the ingenious commentator, that Spenſer's *diſbowel'd* is a word of far more appoſite application to the ſenſe of *eviſcerated**. D.

Nov. 7, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have lately been well informed that the Poems of Oſſian, in the Gaelic tongue, with a new Latin verſion, in addition to the celebrated Engliſh one, are now printing in a very ſplendid manner, agreeably to the will of the late James Macpherſon, Eſq. That ſuch an edition will be valuable and curious in ſeveral reſpects, there can be little room to doubt; but more eſpecially in having the diſpute reſpecting the authenticity of thoſe productions ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the public.

It is not unlikely but that the reſult of the induſtry and reſearch of the editor will be ſome diſappointment to each of the parties, who originally entered into the conteſt, as well the zealous defenders of the bard of other times, as thoſe whoſe preju-

* We have received another Letter on this ſubject, which ſupports the ſame meaning of the word by ſimilar arguments.

diſe

dice would bar a diſpaſſionate appeal to the tribunal of truth:—*There will be adduced indiſputable proofs of the exiſtence of traditionary remains, in the form of ancient tales and ſongs, containing the ground-work or materials; and wherein may be recognized, but in a detached order, the leading incidents and characters of Macpherſon's epic. But the union and combination of them into that regular whole in which they appear, I ſuſpect will turn out to be the work of a modern hand.*

Highly gratifying it would be to me that more might be proved of the legitimacy of the Muſe of Oſſian, than is here anticipated, as well for the honour of the Gaelic minſtrels, as for the character of him whoſe veracity has become ſo queſtionable, however it may extenuate his fame as a poet. Yet, to expect any thing further is nearly hopeleſs, when all the circumſtances are duly conſidered; and particularly that total want of old writings, which prevails in the Highlands. Why there ſhould exiſt no ſuch books, is to me a very ſurpriſing fact, on taking a retroſpect of the ſtate of literature amongſt the ancient Welſh; who have bequeathed many hundreds, nay even a few thouſands, of manuſcripts to their deſcendants: but they have little appreciated the gift; as it may be ſafely aſſerted, that a number, equal to what now remains, has periſhed through neglect within the laſt two hundred years: but I am happy in being enabled to ſay, in juſtice to the zeal of a few individuals, ſome atonement is now making, by the publication of a Welſh Archaiology, two volumes of which are already before the world.

Out of the firſt volume of the above-mentioned Archaiology, page 168, I take the liberty, Mr. Editor, of preſenting you with a production, which may excite in you conſiderable ſurpriſe, and, being of ſuch a tendency, it is of conſequence to prevent every idea of impoſition. In order to do ſo, I beg leave to mention, that there are ſeveral copies of it in old manuſcripts, and particularly in the *Hengwrt* Library*, the title of which piece is given by *Llwyd*, in page 258 of his *Archæologia Britannica*, in decribing the contents of the manuſcripts of that collection. What I lay before you is an Elegy by *Talieſin*, the ſubject of which is not one of his patrons, no, not even one of his countrymen; but is wholly Iriſh; yes, is to be found among the heroes of Oſſian!

* The ſeat of Gr. Howell Vaughan, eſq. in Merionethſhire.

Marwnad Coroi mab Dairi, à gant Talieſin.

Dy fynon lydan, dyleinw açes;
Dyzaw, dyhebgyr dybris, dybrys:
Marwnad Coroi a'm cyfroes!
Oer deni gwr garw ei anwydau!
A oez mwy ei zrwg nis mawr giglau:
Mab Dairi dalai lyw ar vor dehau;
Dathyl oez ei glôd cyn noi adnau!

Dy fynon lydan, dyleinw nonau;
Dyzaw, dyhebgyr, dybrys dybrau:
Marwnad Coroi a'm cyfroes!

Dy fynon lydan, dyleinw dyllyr;
Dy ſaeth dyçyiç draeth, dwg dybyr
Gwr à oreſgyn mawr ei varanres,
A wedi Mynaw, myned trevyz,
Aethant wy fres fraw wyonyz.

Tra vu vuzygre vore zygrawr,
Hwedlau a'm gwyzir o wir hyd lawr:
Cyvranc Coroi â Cyçwlyn,
Lliaws eu tervyſg am eu tervyn;
Tarzai peh amwern gwerin gozvwyn.

Caer y ſy gulwyz, ni gwyz, ni gryn;
Gwyn ei vyd yr enaid ai harobryn!

The Elegy of Coroi, ſon of Dairi, ſung by Talieſin.

Thy ample fountain, it overflows the plain; it comes, it diſpenſeth with a courſe, it hurrieth onward: with the death-cry of *Coroi* it hath diſturbed me! Gloomy the diſſolution of a man of rough paſſions! None greater in deed of ruin hath been often heard of than him: the ſon of *Dairi* was wont to hold the helm on the *ſea of the ſouth*; ſplendid was his fame, ere he was laid in earth!

Thy ample fountain, it overflows the bounds; it comes, it diſpenſeth, it haſteneth woes: the death-cry of *Coroi* hath diſturbed me!

Thy ample fountain, it overflows the ſpreading ſand; thy arrow doth approach the ſhore, it bringeth woe! A man purſuing conqueſt with a ſquadron of mighty front, who, paſſing the *Iſle of Man*, approaching of towns, penetrated the freſh rippling ſtreams.

While the courſe of victory, through the morn, heaped carnage, to me rumours were revealed down from air: the conflict of *Coroi* with *Cuchullin*, who urged the frequent tumult round their borders; the yawning ſlough riſing to end the toil-enjoying multitude.

A ſecure refuge exiſteth, ruled by love, which ſhall not fall, ſhall not be moved; happy is the ſoul that ſhall it inherit!

That a Welſh bard of the ſixth century ſhould mention *Cuchullin*, is a proof of his being a great character in his time: but it ſeems that he was of uncommon celebrity; for, which is very remarkable, I find him again ſung of by *Llawzen*, about the year 1440. This poet addreſſes an ode to his patron, wherein he compares him to ſeveral perſonages of high fame;

and, amongſt others he ſpeaks thus of *Cuchullin*:

Nid av o'th blâs, diveth blaid,
Oni ranwyv a'r enaid.
Un vezwl â Cyçwlyn,
Dioer wyv, wyd benadur yn:
Un urzas, i'th blâs a'th blwyv;
Un nôd Cyçwlyn ydwyv.

I will not go from thy court of unfailing protection, until I part with life. With a mind like *Cuchullin*, certain I am, thou art to be our chief: the ſame honour in thy court and ſociety, the ſame rank with *Cuchullin* I enjoy.

Conceiving, Mr. Editor, that the above extracts may be evidence of conſiderable importance to produce at the bar of the public, when a final deciſion ſhall be pronounced on the Poems of Oſſian, I ſend them to be inſerted in the Monthly Magazine, that they may obtain the conſideration which they merit. I remain, &c.

Nov. 10, 1801. MEIRION.

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SIR,

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His dictis *iter arripimus*: comitantur amici.

Oudendorp agrees with Burmann. Jo. Schrader, with his uſual acuteneſs and elegance, reads *I rape*. Mr. Wakefield, the laſt, but not the leaſt, in this honourable groupe, in one of his lectures on the ſecond book of the Eneid, which I had the felicity of attending, propoſed, with the ſpirit which characteriſed every thing he did, *En! rape*, appealing to the well-known paſſage in the Georgics, *En, age, ſegnes rumpe moras.*

Eligat Lector. Equidem cum Wakefieldio ſentio.

Cheſhunt, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Nov. 14, 1801. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much pleaſed with the title of a paper in your Magazine for October, viz. WALKS BY THE FIRE SIDE; and as no part of your publication is expreſsly appropriated to ſuch deſultory diſcuſſions as WALKS BY THE FIRE-SIDE will very properly admit of,—*ſmall-talk*, if I may ſo term it, *of the pen*, rather than elaborate details or minute reſearches,—I ſhall beg leave, occaſionally, to join the author of the ſaid paper in ſtretching acroſs his parlour: in the preſumption that, like his great, periodical predeceſſors, the writers of the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, he can have no objection to ſuch my company; ſeeing my hints, if even they are bad, may ſerve to draw forth ſomething better from himſelf. From this he will eaſily gather that my pretenſions are not lofty. Whatever of philological acumen or philoſophical preciſion is neceſſary, in our WALKS, I will leave to their original projector. A random-ſhot in the way of *common-ſenſe* is all *I* ſhall aſpire to; and if, thus humbly gifted, I may not rank as the ſpouſe and participator of his cares and honours, he will allow, I hope, that I ſhall be no deſpicable handmaid.

My exordium thus made, the reader will pleaſe to conſider me as juſt returned from my bookſeller's ſhop, where I had been turning over the moſt celebrated publications of the laſt thirteen years, to THE FIRE-SIDE; and, after a few impetuous ſtrides, and, in the abſence of mind or non-perceptibility to ordinary objects which *intenſe thinking* occaſions, having run againſt and overſet the maid and coal-pan, the vagrant cogitations labouring in my pericranium at length break forth as follows:

What an immenſe advantage *he*-authors poſſeſs over *ſhe*-authors, in their title-pages! Had *books* formed any part of the enjoyments and pleaſures of the primeval Eden, it might prove a copious ſubject of reſearch to the antiquary, whether Adam had not been the firſt diſpenſer of honorary titles; and, in his tyrannical intentions effectually to ſubjugate not only his own "better-half," but the "better-halfs" of all ſucceeding poſterities, had denied to woman-kid every academic

academic distinction! One cannot glance into the first page of an *he*-author (I am sorry the disuse of the word *authoress* obliges me to have recourse to such ugly compounds), but R. A's, and B. A's, and M. A's, and M. D's, and F. R. S's, and A. S. S's*, and L. L. D's, and God knows how many consequential letters besides, meet the eye at every fresh volume; or, where none of these are tugged in, ESQ. seems now to be as prescriptive a part of the title-page as the name of the publisher or printer: whilst all of wisdom and genius that, from the remotest ages to our own times, was ever written by WOMEN, has, Quaker-like, been ushered nto the world as the production of plain Elizabeth this, or simple Mary the other!

Now without entering into that field of disputation, *the equality of the sexes*, the observation on the disadvantages which female writers labour under, in their title-pages, leads me naturally enough to conclude, that women are unjustly treated in those respects. A dereliction from the paths of virtue has been known to procure them titles of nobility, but who ever heard of any letter in the alphabet, R. A. excepted, being honorarily attached to the names of those who have shone pre-eminent for virtue and talents?

It might seem invidious or I would roundly assert, that 90 out of a hundred who bear off "their blushing honours" from our Universities, would find it difficult to establish claims to intellectual excellence with a Barbauld, a P. Wakefield, a Cowley, a C. Smith, &c. &c.;—that Hannah More and Mrs. West can furnish as solid pretentions to lawn sleeves and mitres as many upon the episcopal bench; and that Mrs. Piozzi, for all her literary wings are now in the moult, through "Retrospection," has yet enough of the old woman and the unqualified aristocrat about her, to capacitate her, with the help of Latin and Greek, for some professorships. But I repeat it might be esteemed invidious, if I were roundly to assert such an hypothesis; therefore the above gentle hint must suffice.

I shall now beg leave to change my ground towards those who maintain, that women were created for nobler purposes than making puddings and pies, and providing linen for their families; and conceding, for the sake of peace, that such is the grand *desideratum* of female existence, still I must conclude, that women are unjustly treated. No honorary appellation belongs to superiority in the arts of pudding and pie making but a transitory remark, "it's very good!" gulpe! down with the very mouthful of it which pleased the palate! No other praise attends cleanliness of linen, but the private and humble testimony of time and the washer-woman!

Moreover be it known, that in the College or Academic Institution for the due honouring of Female Excellence, which I hope some person wiser than myself, will, for the credit of their age and country, shortly propose to the learned world, I shall have no objection to there being "degrees" for pudding and pie-making, as well as every other feminine art. On the contrary, I shall have as much pleasure and pride in seeing my wife and daughters add to their signatures S. P. P. (Supreme in puddings and pies) as any of his Majesty's liege subjects whatsoever. W.

* Vide Colman's Doctor Pangloss.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following singular circumstance comes into your plan, it is at your service for your Miscellany.

No. 9, Harley-street, Your's, &c.
July, 1801. J. C.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

"NOTHING more surprised me, or entertained my fancy more, than when, on a fine warm, serene summer's day, the Kookoernan, or the islands that lie four leagues west of Good Hope, presented a quite different form than what they have naturally. We not only saw them far greater, as through a magnifying perspective glass, and plainly descried all the stones, and the furrows filled with ice, as if we stood close by, but when that had lasted a while, they all looked as if they were but one contiguous land, and represented a wood or tall cut hedge. Then the scene shifts, and shows the appearance of all sorts of curious figures, as ships with sails, streamers and flags, antique elevated castles, with decayed turrets, storks nests, and a hundred such things, which at length retire aloft or distant, and then vanish. At such times the air is quite serene and clear, but yet compress'd with subtile vapours, as it is in very hot weather; and, according to my opinion, when these vapours are ranged at a proper distance between the eye and the islands, the object appears much larger, as it would through a convex glass; and commonly, a couple of hours afterwards, a gentle west wind, and a visible mist, follows, which puts an end to this lusus naturæ."

CRANTZ's *Hist. of Greenland*, I. 49.

DEAR CRANCH, *Modbury*, 25 *Feb.* 1801.

I OUGHT certainly before now to have replied to your's of the 27th December, containing the curious account of the effects of terrestrial refraction, in Greenland, by an author whose name in English is, it seems, the same

and, amongſt others he ſpeaks thus of *Cuchullin*:

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much pleaſed with the title of a paper in your Magazine for October, viz. WALKS BY THE FIRE SIDE; and as no part of your publication is expreſsly appropriated to ſuch deſultory diſcuſſions as WALKS BY THE FIRE-SIDE will very properly admit of,—*ſmall-talk*, if I may ſo term it, *of the pen*, rather than elaborate details or minute reſearches,—I ſhall beg leave, occaſionally, to join the author of the ſaid paper in ſtretching acroſs his parlour: in the preſumption that, like his great, periodical predeceſſors, the writers of the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, he can have no objection to ſuch my company; ſeeing my hints, if even they are bad, may ſerve to draw forth ſomething better from himſelf. From this he will eaſily gather that my pretenſions are not lofty. Whatever of philological acumen or philoſophical preciſion is neceſſary, in our WALKS, I will leave to their original projector. A random-ſhot in the way of *common-ſenſe* is all *I* ſhall aſpire to; and if, thus humbly gifted, I may not rank as the ſpouſe and participator of his cares and honours, he will allow, I hope, that I ſhall be no deſpicable handmaid.

My exordium thus made, the reader will pleaſe to conſider me as juſt returned from my bookſeller's ſhop, where I had been turning over the moſt celebrated publications of the laſt thirteen years, to THE FIRE-SIDE; and, after a few impetuous ſtrides, and, in the abſence of mind or non-perceptibility to ordinary objects which *intenſe thinking* occaſions, having run againſt and overſet the maid and coal-pan, the vagrant cogitations labouring in my pericranium at length break forth as follows:

What an immenſe advantage *he*-authors poſſeſs over *ſhe*-authors, in their title-pages! Had *books* formed any part of the enjoyments and pleaſures of the primeval Eden, it might prove a copious ſubject of reſearch to the antiquary, whether Adam had not been the firſt diſpenſer of honorary titles; and, in his tyrannical intentions effectually to ſubjugate not only his own "better-half," but the "better-halfs" of all ſucceeding poſterities, had denied to woman-kid every academic

academic distinction! One cannot glance into the first page of an *he*-author (I am sorry the disuse of the word *authoress* obliges me to have recourse to such ugly compounds), but R. A's, and B. A's, and M. A's, and M. D's, and F. R. S's, and A. S. S's*, and L. L. D's, and God knows how many consequential letters besides, meet the eye at every fresh volume; or, where none of these are tugged in, ESQ. seems now to be as prescriptive a part of the title-page as the name of the publisher or printer: whilst all of wisdom and genius that, from the remotest ages to our own times, was ever written by WOMEN, has, Quaker-like, been ushered into the world as the production of plain Elizabeth this, or simple Mary the other!

Now without entering into that field of disputation, *the equality of the sexes*, the observation on the disadvantages which female writers labour under, in their title-pages, leads me naturally enough to conclude, that women are unjustly treated in those respects. A dereliction from the paths of virtue has been known to procure them titles of nobility, but who ever heard of any letter in the alphabet, R. A. excepted, being honorarily attached to the names of those who have shone pre-eminent for virtue and talents?

It might seem invidious or I would roundly assert, that 90 out of a hundred who bear off "their blushing honours" from our Universities, would find it difficult to establish claims to intellectual excellence with a Barbauld, a P. Wakefield, a Cowley, a C. Smith, &c. &c.;—that Hannah More and Mrs. West can furnish as solid pretentions to lawn sleeves and mitres as many upon the episcopal bench; and that Mrs. Piozzi, for all her literary wings are now in the moult, through "Retrospection," has yet enough of the old woman and the unqualified aristocrat about her, to capacitate her, with the help of Latin and Greek, for some professorships. But I repeat it might be esteemed invidious, if I were roundly to assert such an hypothesis; therefore the above gentle hint must suffice.

I shall now beg leave to change my ground towards those who maintain, that women were created for nobler purposes than making puddings and pies, and providing linen for their families; and conceding, for the sake of peace, that such is the grand *desideratum* of female existence, still I must conclude, that women are unjustly treated. No honorary appellation belongs to superiority in the arts of pudding and pie making but a transitory remark, "it's very good!" gulpe! down with the very mouthful of it which pleased the palate! No other praise attends cleanliness of linen, but the private and humble testimony of time and the washer-woman!

Moreover be it known, that in the College or Academic Institution for the due honouring of Female Excellence, which I hope some person wiser than myself, will, for the credit of their age and country, shortly propose to the learned world, I shall have no objection to there being "degrees" for pudding and pie-making, as well as every other feminine art. On the contrary, I shall have as much pleasure and pride in seeing my wife and daughters add to their signatures S. P. P. (Supreme in puddings and pies) as any of his Majesty's liege subjects whatsoever. W.

* Vide Colman's Doctor Pangloss.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following singular circumstance comes into your plan, it is at your service for your Miscellany.

No. 9, Harley-street, Your's, &c.
July, 1801. J. C.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

"NOTHING more surprised me, or entertained my fancy more, than when, on a fine warm, serene summer's day, the Kookoernan, or the islands that lie four leagues west of Good Hope, presented a quite different form than what they have naturally. We not only saw them far greater, as through a magnifying perspective glass, and plainly descried all the stones, and the furrows filled with ice, as if we stood close by, but when that had lasted a while, they all looked as if they were but one contiguous land, and represented a wood or tall cut hedge. Then the scene shifts, and shows the appearance of all sorts of curious figures, as ships with sails, streamers and flags, antique elevated castles, with decayed turrets, storks nests, and a hundred such things, which at length retire aloft or distant, and then vanish. At such times the air is quite serene and clear, but yet compress'd with subtile vapours, as it is in very hot weather; and, according to my opinion, when these vapours are ranged at a proper distance between the eye and the islands, the object appears much larger, as it would through a convex glass; and commonly, a couple of hours afterwards, a gentle west wind, and a visible mist, follows, which puts an end to this lusus naturæ."

CRANTZ's *Hist. of Greenland*, I. 49.

DEAR CRANCH, *Modbury*, 25 *Feb.* 1801.

I OUGHT certainly before now to have replied to your's of the 27th December, containing the curious account of the effects of terrestrial refraction, in Greenland, by an author whose [illegible] in English is, it seems, the same

ſame as your's. The appearances are undoubtedly of the ſame nature with thoſe which have been obſerved from our laurel-mount; but more remarkable in their degree, as well as more frequent, on account of the different conſtitution of the atmoſphere in Greenland, and probably the greater diſtance of the objects obſerved, &c. The whole ſeems eaſy to be accounted for on optical principles; and may be illuſtrated by comparing the qualities of the atmoſphere with thoſe of glaſs. The opticians, I apprehend, find it difficult to procure glaſs free from *veins*; which are parts of its ſubſtance of a different degree of denſity (and conſequently of refractive power) from the reſt. The whole maſs, however, being equally *transparent*, the veins are undiſcernible by a common eye; but the irregularity which they occaſion in the refraction of the rays is a material impediment to the perfection of refracting teleſcopes. Juſt ſo the atmoſphere, being ſubject to continual changes, and having vapours and fluids of different qualities and conſiſtences always riſing or gathering in different parts, may ſometimes have in it what may be called *veins*, of a greater denſity than the reſt of it's general ſubſtance. If then any ſuch *vein*, of a *globular*, or *convex* form, and ſufficiently tranſparent, preſents itſelf ſuitably between the eye and a diſtant object, that object will appear magnified and *brought nearer*; and if the vein be of a *priſmatical* form, the object will appear *ſhifted from it's place, without being magnified*, &c. Appearances of this kind are, I believe, only ſeen in calm ſtill weather; and ſuch alone is favourable to the undiſturbed collection of theſe heterogeneous maſſes of aërial fluid. They will not, however, remain long in the ſame form and ſituation; but will (eſpecially on being rarified by the heat of the riſing ſun, or agitated by a wind) begin to diſſolve and diſſipate into the ſurrounding rarer atmoſphere, till an equilibriums take place. This accounts for the gradual variation, and final diſappearance, of the phenomena: and, that rain ſhould uſually follow ſoon after a ſolution of this kind, ſeems very probable, and appears to be conſiſtent with experience. JOHN ANDREWS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN common, I am perſuaded, with many other of your readers, I was much diſappointed at not finding in your laſt Number, the further account you had ſolicited of the late ingenious Mr. Bage. When I firſt read his admirable "Hermſprong," I naturally felt deſirous of learning ſome particulars of its anonymous author; and your late brief but impreſſive annunciation of his death has made me truly anxious for a ſpirited ſketch of his character. Permit me therefore, Mr. Editor, to join you in the intreaty, that ſome one of his ſurviving friends would favour you with ſuch a communication, as an act of juſtice to his memory and of gratification to the world.

Malton, Your's, &c.
November 9, 1801. W. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with pleaſure and improvement your Correſpondent, W. N's Account of Portſmouth, &c.—in which he ſhews a laudable deſire to defend his town's people againſt the character which I have given them, in my Shetch of a Journey from Copenhagen to Hamburg. I viſited Portſmouth ſeveral times before the war, and what I wrote was in conſequence of actual obſervation; how far a nine year's war may have improved the morals of the lower claſſes, and with them their cleanlineſs of dreſs, and decorum of manners, I will not preſume to determine. But, Sir, when I was in Portſmouth, there were two places of infamous notoriety, called the *Back of the Point* and the *Sally Port*, the enormities nightly committed in which were connived at by the police: I ſhould have thought this circumſtance ſufficient to have produced amongſt the lower claſſes debauchery, with its conſtant attendants, poverty, filth, and wretchedneſs; and indeed this appeared to me to be the caſe; but I am extremely glad to learn from W. N's Account, that the war, which has in other places been ſo diſaſtrous in its conſequences, has not affected the morals of the lower claſſes of Portſmouth, and that *they* have eſcaped the contagion of the above-mentioned ſink-holes of proſtitution, of robbery, and of murder.

Hackney, Yours, &c.
November 5, 1801. R. STEVENS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM ſorry to remark, that your Correſpondent who furniſhed the Account of the State of Manners, &c. at Vienna, which I read in your laſt number, has apparently fallen into a very glaring error reſpecting the population of that city.

He firſt informs us, that in the year 1796, the city contained 1397 houſes and the ſuburbs 5102, amounting jointly to 6499 and afterwards that in 1795 the inhabitants were computed at 231,105

This

This ſtatement gives nearly 36 perſons to each houſe. If it be correct, the houſes in Vienna muſt be on a very different conſtruction and much more fully inhabited than thoſe in this kingdom; our author would therefore have done well had he remarked a circumſtance which would form to us a very diſtinguiſhing peculiarity. But I am more diſpoſed to think there is an arithmetical error in his computation; and the above may ſerve to remind your correſpondent that ſome explanation on the ſubject is due from him.

Liverpool 12, 1801. P. P

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, *Nov.* 10, 1801.

I FIND that a miſrepreſentation of *Mr. Godwin's Reply to Dr. Parr*, has crept into your laſt month's Magazine. I therefore requeſt your immediate inſertion of the following letter from that gentleman, addreſſed to a friend, which ſeems, to me, to contain the only proper anſwer that can be given to ſuch aſperſions.

"DEAR SIR, *Aug.* 29, 1801.

"I thank you moſt ſincerely for the kindneſs of your letter. Human creatures living in the circle of their intimates and friends are too apt to remain in ignorance of the comments and conſtructions which may be made of what they ſay and do, in the world at large. I entertain a great horror of this ignorance. I do not love to be deceived, and to ſpend my days in a ſcene of deluſions and chimera. I feel it as an act of unequivocal friendſhip, that you have communicated to me a fact in which I muſt hold myſelf intereſted, though you deemed the communication to be ungracious.

"Good God! and ſo you heard me gravely repreſented in a large company yeſterday, as an advocate of infanticide! I have been ſo much accuſtomed to be the object of miſrepreſentation in all its forms, that I did not think I could be ſurpriſed with any thing of that ſort. The advocates of thoſe abuſes and that oppreſſion againſt which I have declared myſelf, have choſen it as their favourite revenge to diſtort every word I have ever written, and every propoſition I have ever maintained. But there is a malignity in this accuſation, which, I confeſs, exceeds all my former calculations of human perverſeneſs.

"They build the accuſation, it ſeems, upon a few pages in my Reply to Dr. Parr, &c. where I am conſidering the hypotheſes of the author of the Eſſay on Population. They eagerly confound two things ſo utterly diſſimilar, as hypothetical reaſoning upon a ſtate of ſociety never yet realiſed, and the ſentiments and feelings which I, and every one whom it is poſſible for me to love or reſpect, muſt carry with us into the ſociety and the tranſactions in which we are perſonally engaged. Becauſe I have ſpoken of a certain practice prevailing in diſtant ages and countries, which I deprecate, and reſpecting which I aver my perſuaſion, that in no improved ſtate of ſociety will it ever be neceſſary to have recourſe to it, they repreſent me as the recommender and admirer of this practice, as a man who is eager to perſuade every woman who, under unfortunate and opprobious circumſtances, becomes a mother, to be the murderer of her own child.

"Really, my friend, I am ſomewhat at a loſs whether to laugh at the impudence of this accuſation, or to be indignant at the brutal atrocity and outrageous ſentiment of perſecution it argues in the man who uttered it. I ſee that there is a ſettled and ſyſtematical plan in certain perſons, to render me an object of averſion and horror to my fellow-men: they think that when they have done this, they will have ſufficiently overthrown my arguments. Their project excites in me no terror. As the attack is a perſonal one, it is only by a retroſpect to my individual ſelf that it can be anſwered.

"My character is ſufficiently known to you and the friends in whoſe habitual intercourſe I live. Am I a man likely to be inattentive to the feelings, the pleaſures, or the intereſts of thoſe about me? Do I dwell in that ſublime and impaſſive ſphere of philoſophy, that ſhould teach me to look down with contempt on the little individual concerns of the meaneſt creature I behold? To come immediately to the point in queſtion, am I, or am I not, a lover of children? My own domeſtic ſcene is planned and conducted ſolely with a view to the improvement and gratification of children. Does my character, as a father, merit reprehenſions? Are not my children my favourite companions and moſt choſen friends?

In this ſenſe the charge is too ridiculous. How can ſuch men as the calumniator you deſcribe, be confident or weak enough to flatter themſelves that, by their obſcure and reptile efforts, they can change the character of a man in the apprehenſion of his contemporaries, into the reverſe of all that it is? What man of a ſober and decent mind will credit ſuch accuſations, without firſt endeavouring to ſeek out the truth? What man of a ſober

and decent mind, having, in the ſlighteſt degree, inveſtigated my temper and habits, will ſuffer ſo execrable a ſuppoſition, as that I ſhouldbe the advocate of an unnatural diſpoſition, the inciter and perſuader of acts of horrible enormity, to paſs unbranded by his condemnation? Let then theſe men go on in their deſpicable taſk of miſrepreſentation and calumny.—Let them endeavour to exhibit me as the advocate of every thing cruel, aſſaſſinating and inhuman. You and I, my friend, I firmly perſuade myſelf, ſhall live to ſee whether their malignant artifices, or the ſimple and unalterable truth, ſhall prove triumphant.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from a* GENTLEMAN *on a* TOUR *through* GREECE.

"FROM Venice we proceeded on board a Sclavonian ſhip to Cattaro, and along the whole of the Adriatic coaſt, caſting anchor, as it is uſual with theſe coaſting veſſels, in almoſt every harbour. We thus ſpent a whole month before we arrived at Corfu, where we were received with the greateſt diſtinction by the ſenate of that little republic, and were treated with reſpect by all parties, notwithſtanding the violent fermentation then exiſting among the people, who inſiſted on the nobility's being deprived of their titles and privileges. Five Ruſſian and three Turkiſh ſhips were lying in the road; the latter we frequentlyviſited, and found here, and indeed throughout our whole journey thro' Greece, theTurks moſt obligingly polite and willing to render us every ſervice in their power. At preſent, indeed, every Engliſhman is looked upon by them as a kind of demi-god. From Corfu we went in a boat to St. Mauro, where a houſe and a guard of honour had been prepared for us by order of the ſenate of Corfu. In Nicopolis we found the Pacha extremely polite and friendly, and we ſtill carry on an epiſtolary correſpondence with him. We took a view of the celebrated Leucadian Rock, and by meaſuring its height with the eye eaſily convinced ourſelves, that whoever takes a leap from it, will be freed for ever from the cares that imbitter life. From Nicopolis we proceeded to Ithaca, where we lodged in the houſe of Dr. Zaro, a phyſician. Ithaca is truly a wretched country; but has five or ſix excellent anchorage-places. Thence we went to Patraſs, [*Naupactus*] where all the remains of ancient monuments and edifices have long ago been either burnt to lime, or uſed in building modern houſes. We were treated with the greateſt politeneſs by the Turkiſh Governor, and conducted to the two caſtles, which ſhould defend the bay of Corinth, but we ſaw no other ammunition except ſtones, which were laid in heaps near the quite unſerviceable cannon. Though they were daily expecting a viſit from the French, no preparations were making to give them a proper reception. At Delphi, whither we journeyed from Patraſs, we ſaw, beſides ſome old walls and the romantic rocks of Parnaſſus, nothing except the bath of the Pythia, which is in a good ſtate of preſervation. At Thebes there are ſome remains of gates, but no other antiquities. The Aga invited us every day to his garden, and furniſhed us with horſes, ſheep and rice, without accepting any thing in return. From Thebes we proceeded to Athens: this part of our journey was extremely fatiguing. The country, juſt before we deſcended into the plain of Athens, has a very pictureſque appearance. The beauties of the city and citadel are ſo numerous that they are beyond my power to deſcribe. The Temple of Jupiter Olympus, raiſed on pillars 16 feet in height, and the Temple of Minerva, in the caſtle, excite aſtoniſhment in the admiring ſpectator. Here too we daily receive proofs that this is the auſpicious moment for Engliſhmen to travel in Greece: the reſpect ſhewn us by the Turks is boundleſs. But the climate is, at this ſeaſon of the year, extremely diſagreeable. Of the 24 hours there are at moſt two, during which we can venture to take a walk, early in the morning, at five, and about ſeven o'clock in the evening.

"Lord Elgin has ſent hither from Conſtantinople, ſeveral artiſts, who are now employed in examining the Temple of Theſeus, in the citadel. Since our arrival, they have dug up almoſt all the relievoes and figures, which once ornamented the friezes of the Temple of Minerva. As they have juſt met with ſome broken-off horſes feet, we are in hopes that they will find the celebrated horſes belonging to the chariot of Minerva, which the antients aſcribed to Phidias or Praxiteles. Theſe, all inſcriptions, and other intereſting remains of antiquity which can be removed, are carefully packed up, and ſent to England. Here they would only be thrown into the lime-kiln. Every thing is good here except the climate, whoſe undeſcribable heat obliges us to be almoſt the whole day in the bath; and except the wine. That which grows here is not drinkable, and from the iſlands none can be procured. But every thing, however, is very cheap. How flouriſhing a country might this become!"

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO impart inſtruction to the deaf and dumb, and, by rendering them capable of mental improvement, to reſcue them from the moſt humiliating and melancholy degradation, is one of the nobleſt efforts of human ingenuity. The taſk indeed is arduous, and was long deemed impracticable. Credulity itſelf could hardly be perſuaded, that a perſon born deaf could be taught, not only to read and write, but alſo to communicate with others by the medium of oral language. Experience, however, has inconteſtably proved the fact; and we may behold ſome of thoſe, whom Nature, as if in a malignant mood, would have excluded from the rank of human beings, enlarging the ſphere of human knowledge, and aſſerting their claim to literary honours. A phenomenon ſo extraordinary naturally excites amazement.

Accuſtomed to obſerve, that thoſe who are born deaf are likewiſe dumb, we are prompted to infer, that between the ſenſe of hearing and the power of ſpeech there ſubſiſts an inſeparable or neceſſary connection. The concluſion however is precipitate and erroneous. An infant may poſſeſs the ſenſe of hearing, and the organs of ſpeech, in full perfection, and yet, if ſecluded from ſociety, would never ſpeak; as, on the contrary, where the ſenſe of hearing is denied, the uſe of articulate language may be acquired. For as certain conformations of the organs are the chief requiſites for the production of articulate ſounds, and as theſe conformations may be rendered objects of ſight; ſo articulation may be learned without the ſenſe of hearing. It is likewiſe obſervable, that as there ſubſiſts no natural connection between the viſible ſign and the ſound which it denotes, ſo the aſſociation between audible ſigns and the objects which they ſignify, is purely arbitrary. Hence the interchange of ſentiment may be effected without audible ſigns, or alphabetical ſymbols.

The perfection to which the Abbé de l'Epée has carried the art of *dactylology* and *methodical deſignation*, were it not amply authenticated, would exceed belief. The moſt abſtruſe ideas he could correctly communicate; and his pupils, with a promptitude and accuracy truly wonderful, could tranſcribe from a book or letter, without ſeeing it, any paſſage not involving technical terms, merely by the medium of methodical ſigns exhibited by the Abbé.

The firſt attempt to teach the deaf and dumb was made by one Peter Ponce, a Benedictine Monk, who lived near the end of the ſixteenth century. After him, this art was conſiderably improved by the labours of Bonet, Amman, Wallis*, Holder, and a few others.

Theſe, however, muſt yield the palm to the illuſtrious Abbé de l'Epée, whoſe eminent ſucceſs in his arduous office, combined with that pure and ſingular benevolence with which he diſcharged it, have juſtly immortalized his name, and entitled him to rank among the higheſt benefactors of the human kind.

In this country, the art of inſtructing the deaf and dumb has been cultivated by Mr. Braidwood with conſiderable ſucceſs. This gentleman's plan of education differs, I underſtand, from that which was adopted by the venerable Abbé. The latter began with the communication of ideas, aſſociating them with appropriate viſible ſigns; the former adopts the common elementary mode of inſtruction, commencing with alphabetical characters, as denoting certain conformations of the organs. Of the ſucceſs accompanying this mode of inſtruction, the writer had this ſeaſon, during a ſhort ſtay at Margate, the moſt ample evidence in the pupils of Mrs. J. Braidwood, who, with her ſons, ſuperintends a moſt reſpectable ſeminary at Hackney for teaching the deaf and dumb.

To one of her pupils I propoſed in writing the following queſtions, the anſwers to which he wrote with ſurpriſing promptitude, and, for his years, with wonderful neatneſs:

What is your name?—*Thomas Pooley.*
How old are you?—*I am eight years old.*
Where were you born?—*I was born in Dublin.*
What is Grammar?—*Grammar is a collection of rules for ſpeaking or writing any language correctly.*
How long have you been at ſchool?—*Two years.*
How many months are there in a year?—*There are twelve months in a year.*
How many weeks are there in a year?—*There are fifty-two weeks in a year.*

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* Wallis relates a curious inſtance of a deaf woman, who could hear diſtinctly if a drum were beaten in the room with her; and informs us, that when ſhe was married, her huſband hired a drummer for a ſervant, that, by the help of the drum, he might be able to converſe with her.

Where is your ſchool?—*At Hackney.*

Who teaches you?—*Mrs. Braidwood and her ſons.*

What is the ſum of five and ſeven?—*Five and ſeven is twelve.*

I then deſired him to name the parts of ſpeech, and to write 23 in letters, which he did with great readineſs. I likewiſe preſcribed to him two queſtions in arithmetic, one in *addition*, the other in *ſubtraction*, which he ſolved very correctly. To a young girl, who had been a pupil of Mrs. Braidwood about eighteen months, I propoſed the queſtion—What is my name? pronouncing the words as articulately as poſſible. She anſwered diſtinctly —*Doctor Crombie.*

I had alſo the pleaſure of ſeeing a letter to Mrs. Braidwood, from a gentleman, who was born deaf and dumb, of which it is but juſtice to ſay, that its grammatical accuracy forms by much the leaſt part of its merit. This gentleman, though deaf, underſtands the oral language of others, and converſes, I am informed, with ſurpriſing facility. He tranſacts the buſineſs of two departments in a reſpectable public office under government, and has already appeared before the public as an author.

I may ſay with truth, that I never received a higher gratification than in examining theſe young pupils of Mrs. Braidwood; and, if theſe obſervations will furniſh amuſement to your readers, and ſerve to render this uſeful ſeminary more generally known, the intention of the writer will be fully anſwered.

Highgate, Oct. 2. A. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* ASBY, *in the* COUNTY *of* WESTMORELAND.

ASBY, or, as it was formerly written and pronounced, Aſhby, and, ſtill more anciently, Aſkeby, is ſaid to have derived its name from an ancient family called Aſkeby, that once poſſeſſed the whole, or principal part, of this pariſh, and which flouriſhed in the reign of Henry II. but has been long extinct. This pariſh lies in the Barony of Weſtmoreland, and Dioceſe of Carliſle; is four miles ſouth from Appleby; and ſituated, as nearly as has been aſcertained, in 54° 35′ 30″ of northern latitude, and in 2° 33′ of weſtern longitude from Greenwich. It is bounded on the eaſt by the pariſhes of Ormſide, Warcop, Muſgrave, Kirkby-ſtephen, and Croſby-garret; on the ſouth, by the pariſhes of Croſby-garret and Ravenſtonedale; on the weſt, by the pariſhes of Orton and Croſby Ravenſworth; and on the north, by the pariſhes of Croſby Ravenſworth and St. Lawrence, Appleby.

The whole extent of Aſby may probably be about four miles in diameter. A great part is mountainous, although the hills are of no very conſiderable height above the reſt of the pariſh. The following are deemed the higheſt, and their altitude is taken from the level of the ſea: Gathornelinglow, 1538 feet; Caſtle-folds, 1700 feet; and Oxenburgh, 1620 feet in height. This pariſh is beautifully diverſified with hill and dale; and Aſby-ſcar forms a ridge of almoſt ſolid rock, extending about two miles from north to ſouth, and four miles from eaſt to weſt. From this ridge, which is near the ſouthern extremity of the pariſh, the ground declines gently, with many beautiful ſwellings, to the village of Great Aſby.

The ſoil is moſtly upon a limeſtone; but in ſome ſituations a ſandy loam, and clayey earth, may be obſerved; and, in the village of Great Aſby, the ſoil is a loamy gravel. In ſome parts of this diſtrict, the ſoil is tolerably deep and fertile; but in others it is more ſhallow, and yields lighter crops. Much of the arable land is ſloping, but not ſteep. All the different ſtrata uniformly verge to the north and north-weſt.

The climate is more dry and healthy, than in ſome of the more weſtern pariſhes of this county. The air indeed varies conſiderably, as it does in every other ſituation where the ſurface is unequal. It is frequently mild and temperate in the internal and northern parts of the pariſh, when the air is ſharp and ſevere in its ſouthern and more elevated points. Chronical diſeaſes are however very rare. Sudden cold and heat, or violent exerciſe, will ſometimes occaſion fevers; but deſtructive epidemical diſtempers are almoſt wholly unknown. Inoculation for the ſmall-pox has been practiſed by the people in general for many years, and has proved almoſt always ſucceſsful in preventing the fatal effects of that diſeaſe. Although there be few inſtances of remarkable longevity, yet there are perſons now alive, who are conſiderably above 80; many ſurvive the age of 90; and, in the year 1781, died a woman at the advanced age of 101.

As

As the juſteſt notions relative to the climate of this diſtrict may doubtleſs be formed from the following abridgment of a regiſter, kept for eight years (from January 1, 1791; to January 1, 1799), by Mr. William Fairer, of this pariſh, at a place ſituated 1150 feet above the level of the ſea, it is thought proper to inſert it here.

TABLE.

Years.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Weather.					Lightning.	Thunder.
	G. H.	*L. H.*	*M. H.*	*G. H.*	*L. H.*	*M. H.*	*Wet.*	*Fine.*	*Snow.*	*Hail.*	*Froſt.*		
1791 -	29.744	27.925	28.991	77	23	44.1	232	124	37	12	71	29	23
1792 -	29.755	28.115	28.904	74	10	44.1	249	64	49	10	70	25	16
1793 -	29.665	27.925	29.008	77	23	45.2	235	92	65	9	94	16	7
1794 -	29.744	28.395	28.991	77	23	44.1	232	124	37	12	71	13	10
1795 -	29.865	27.945	29.032	70	11	56.5	206	121	50	10	58	24	10
1796 -	29.857	27.905	29.070	70	5.75	43.2	214	129	47	17	101	18	14
1797 -	29.778	28.028	29.005	73	18.75	42	248	93	48	22	69	55	43
1798 -	29.956	27.971	29.016	73.5	13	43.6	218	118	47	22	87	17	14

The three firſt columns contain the mean and extreme height of the barometer; the three next, the mean and extreme height of the thermometer; the five following, the number of wet and fine days, together with thoſe that were accompanied with ſnow and hail, and that were froſty; and the two laſt, the number of days on which were lightning and thunder. The barometer was marked every day, at nine o'clock in the morning, and at three in the afternoon; and the thermometer at the ſame hours; inſomuch that columns third and fifth, expreſs the mean height between the extremes throughout the year.

In the years 1687 and 1696, the inhabited houſes were 87 at each period; and, allowing ſix perſons upon an average for every houſe (a number perhaps pretty near the truth), the population in thoſe years will amount to 522. By an exact numeration, made January 1, 1748, there were found to be 72 families, and the whole amount of perſons was 361, of whom 178 were males, and 183 females. In 1777, the number of families, according to Dr. Burn, was 72. By an exact numeration, taken December 13, 1787, the inhabited houſes amounted to 65, and the number of people to 388, of whom 188 were males, and 200 females. The inhabited houſes, in 1796, were 65, which, computed at the rate of ſix perſons for every houſe, will leave a population of 390. By another numeration, made in June, 1798, there were found to be 72 families, conſiſting of 171 males, and 168 females, and amounting in all to 339 perſons.

The following is a copy of the report relative to the population in the preſent year: 66 inhabited houſes, 70 families, three uninhabited houſes; 169 males, 188 females; 118 employed in agriculture, 13 in trades, 226 of other claſſes—total 357.

	Males.	*Fem.*
Under 2 years of age	6	16
From 2 to 5	12	16
5 — 10	20	18
10 — 20	32	30
20 — 30	29	31
30 — 40	17	25
40 — 50	18	12
50 — 60	11	14
60 — 70	12	22
70 — 80	10	2
80 — 90	2	2

There is one clergyman, who is the rector of the pariſh, and ſchoolmaſter; but there is no ſurgeon nor attorney. There are alſo four weavers, three ſhoemakers, two carpenters, three blackſmiths, and one taylor.

According to the report, therefore, reſpecting the preſent population, it appears, that there are, upon an average, $5\frac{1}{10}$ perſons to every family. And, from conſidering the different accounts that have been given of the population at different times, from 1687 to the preſent year, it would ſeem that, in the courſe of 113 years, the decreaſe in the number of inhabitants has amounted to 165 perſons in the whole, and that the annual reduction, upon an average, has been 1.46. The decreaſe in the population may very probably have been occaſioned by the extenſion of farming, by which ſome very ſmall farms, each perhaps competent to the maintenance and ſupport of a family, have been conſolidated into larger ones. This cauſe appears to have operated more particularly in the higher parts of the pariſh, where the ground is chiefly in paſture, and where the number of inhabitants is evidently very few. He who occupies a farm larger than the reſt of his neighbours will, no doubt, be enabled to afford more rent for his land, than what *many* families can poſſibly pay for the ſame extent of ground. But the conſolidation of farms, as it tends greatly to diminiſh the population of a country, and to render many dependent for ſupport on the bounty and caprice of others, who might otherwiſe perhaps have earned for themſelves a decent ſubſiſtence, will, in length of time, prove injurious to the value of property in general.

Another cauſe of depopulation may probably be the modern improvements in agriculture. Formerly it was thought neceſſary to have four horſes for every plough, and that a perſon ſhould drive them. At preſent, two horſes are deemed fully adequate to the purpoſe, and they are ſo trained as to plough equally well without a driver. It is poſſible alſo that the ſame might be inſtanced in ſeveral other departments of huſbandry.

The following is an abſtract of the pariſh regiſter, and exhibits the number of baptiſms, burials, and marriages, diſtinguiſhing males from females, with the annual average of each, for every ten years, from 1657 to 1797, incluſive and excluſive, and from thence to the commencement of the year 1801.

Years.	Baptiſms.			Burials.			Marriages	Annual Average.		
	M.	*F.*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Total*		*Bap.*	*Bur.*	*Mar.*
From 1657 to 1667	61	56	117	34	39	73	27	11.7	7.3	2.7
— 1667 — 1677	52	60	112	46	43	89	43	11.2	8.9	4.3
— 1677 — 1687	48	30	78	37	46	83	28	7.8	8.3	2.8
— 1687 — 1697	43	48	91	41	39	80	15	9.1	8	1.5
— 1697 — 1707	47	49	96	41	48	89	25	9.6	8.9	2.5
— 1707 — 1717	35	30	65	38	39	74	14	6.5	7.4	1.4
— 1717 — 1727	37	28	65	39	35	74	20	6.5	7.4	2
— 1727 — 1737	65	55	120	34	30	64	51	12	6.4	5.1
— 1737 — 1747	45	51	96	23	35	58	24	9.6	5.8	2.4
— 1747 — 1757	42	33	75	28	23	51	30	7.5	5.1	3
— 1757 — 1767	61	40	101	43	23	66	39	10.1	6.6	3.9
— 1767 — 1777	62	79	141	42	38	80	30	14.1	8	3
— 1777 — 1787	55	50	105	33	46	79	21	10.5	7.9	2.1
— 1787 — 1797	37	42	79	24	38	62	22	7.9	6.2	2.2
— 1797 — 1801	19	21	40	9	13	22	9	10	5.5	2.25

It

It has been computed, that the population in ſome pariſhes is in the proportion of twenty-ſix perſons for one birth. But, according to the above table, which, as the regiſter bears every appearance of having been kept with care and regularity, may poſſibly be conſidered as pretty exact, we muſt, in order to arrive at the real population, ſuppoſe a much greater number of perſons for every birth. For inſtance, in 1748, the number of people amounted to 361; whereas, that of births for the ſame year was only nine. And, to make up the population for the years 1787 and 1796, we muſt reckon at leaſt 60 or 70 perſons for one birth. It has alſo been computed, that the burials are in the proportion of 36 perſons living for one dying annually. But, according to the above extracts, the number of deaths, upon an average, is in the proportion of one to 60 or 70; and, in the year 1800, the deaths were in the proportion of one to 119. All this perhaps tends to demonſtrate, that from the parochial records of baptiſms and burials no certain concluſions or data can be drawn, on which to found the *preciſe* population of a country.

On the ſuppoſition that this pariſh contains 16 ſquare miles in ſuperficial extent, it neceſſarily follows, that there are in the whole 10,240 acres; and, allowing 6,800 acres for roads, commons, and waſte ground, there will remain 3440 acres of incloſed and cultivated land. The rate of land is from 7s. to 3l. *per* acre, according to the quality of it; but the average rate is probably about 14s. *per* acre. Now 3440 acres, at 14s. an acre, will amount to 2408l. which is about the preſent yearly rental. The ancient and ſuppoſed valuation, according to the book of rates, by which the land-tax and other aſſeſſments are collected, is not more than 50l. 4s. for the whole, *per annum*. The property of the pariſh is divided amongſt thirty-ſix perſons, ſome of whom do not reſide in it; and the number of tenants amounts to twenty-eight. The value of the largeſt eſtate on which any of the proprietors reſide, does not exceed 80l. a year, and that of the ſmalleſt may be 5l. The eſtates maybe claſſed in value as under:

Eſtates.	*Acres.*	*£.*
1	700	250 *per annum.*
1	336	180
1	180	130
1	136	80
1	130	80
7	that are above	60
16	———	40
13	———	20
19	———	10
13	———	5

The greateſt part of the land here is in paſture, and the quantity of corn grown in the pariſh will not perhaps ſerve the inhabitants more than nine months in the year. There are only five farmers that grow more than what is ſufficient for their own uſe; many ſow none at all; and moſt of the ſmall farmers not a quantity adequate to the conſumption of their own families. The ground, however, which is arable and in tillage ſeems to be as well cultivated as any land in the neighbourhood. It yields all the ordinary kinds of grain ſown in England. Oats, peaſe, beans, and barley, have been raiſed from time immemorial; and, what may appear very ſingular, though not on that account the leſs true, it is evident from ſome ancient and authentic records preſerved in the pariſh that the tithe of barley in the year 1703 amounted to more than the whole quantity of this ſpecies of grain produced at the preſent time. It is, however, only of late years, that wheat, potatoes, clover, and rye-graſs, have been introduced; the laſt of which the farmers here have not been able to cultivate ſo ſucceſsfully as is reported to be done in ſome other diſtricts; and, in fact, every kind of artificial graſſes, clover alone excepted, has been found greatly to injure and impoveriſh the land. Rape is a crop, which, though very lately introduced, has already obtained much repute; and the ſucceſs with which it has been cultivated, ſeems to have excited the intention of many to attempt it in future. The different kinds of grain, &c. with the number of acres of each, together with the average value, at a very moderate rate, are as follow:

Grain,

Grain, &c.	*Acres.*	*Produce per Acre.*	*Price per Boll.*	*Total Value.*
				£. s. d.
Oats - -	206	30 Bolls	6s. od.	1854 0 0
Wheat - -	28	12 ——	15s. od.	252 0 0
Peans and beans	3	10 ——	8s. od.	12 0 0
Barley - -	4	10 ——	10s. od.	20 0 0
Potatoes - -	20	150 ——	4s. od.	600 0 0
Turnips and Rape	30		2l. *per* acre.	60 0 0
Hay - -	1103	300 Stone	4d. *per* ſtone.	5515 0 0
Paſture - -	2022		16s. *per* acre.	1617 12 0
Fallow - -	24			0 0 0
	3440			9930 12 0

Great quantities of potatoes are annually raiſed: a conſiderable proportion of them is uſed for food by the inhabitants; many are given to the horſes and cows, or uſed by the farmers in fattening pigs, which is juſtly conſidered a very lucrative article of rural attention; and thoſe that are not neceſſary for purpoſes of internal conſumption, are ſent to market. Though it muſt be confeſſed, that potatoes require much labour and attention, and a great deal of manure, in the cultivation of them; yet they not only in general produce a plentiful and lucrative return, but leave the land in ſo excellent a condition, that the farmers, as ſoon as the potatoes are taken out of the ground, ſow it with wheat, and have frequently very good crops. An inſtance of which in this pariſh the writer of this article was not long ſince an eye-witneſs of; where he obſerved that ſome ground, on which potatoes had been planted the laſt year, yielded during the preſent ſummer one of the beſt crops of wheat, for the quantity of the land, that he ever remembers to have ſeen grown in Weſtmoreland. Wheat is alſo ſown after fallow. On account, however, of the great autumnal-rains that fall here, and the alternate froſts and thaws in the ſpring, the produce of a crop of wheat muſt at all times be rendered ſomewhat precarious. The ſpecies of grain that chiefly employs the care of the huſbandman, and which moſt liberally repays him for his time and attention, undoubtedly is oats; and it is highly probable, from conſidering the nature both of the ſeaſons and the ſoil, that this will ſtill remain the ſtaple commodity of Weſtmoreland*. The land on which oats are ſown, is ſometimes ploughed in Auguſt or September, and undergoes no other operation previous to the ſowing in the ſpring. This however is a mode of cultivation, which, though found to anſwer very well, has been practiſed only a few years, and is not yet univerſally adopted. The moſt generally received method, and that which has been uſed for the greateſt length of time, is to plough the ground immediately preceding the ſowing.

(To be continued).

* But were all the heaths, commons, and hills in this county, which are now ſuffered to lie waſte and neglected, appropriated to the moſt beneficial purpoſes of which they are capable, the nature of the country would be greatly changed, and every kind of grain be probably raiſed, with the ſame facility as in other parts of England. And the Biſhop of Landaff has ſhewn the probability of planting with ſucceſs the higheſt mountains in Weſtmoreland.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Pedeſtrian Touriſt through England and Wales, in the ſummer of 1797, has given, in your laſt Number, ſuch a vague deſcription of Frome, in Somerſetſhire, and its neighbourhood, that it would have been as well had he remained a *ſtranger* to that part of his excurſions. His information, whether acquired on the ſpot, or borrowed from the fertility of his own mind, is ſuch, that there is no one acquainted with the town and neighbourhood, who would not feel a want of truth in the diction of his pen.

His morning ramble was to *Vallis* or *Valois* bottom, or, as he informs us, "the *Vales* bottom," in which the powers of his deſcriptive genius are exerted in diſplaying its beauties; and, "tracing this dingle upwards towards its abrupt termination or boundary," he was ſhewn a

very

very curious and myſterious ſpring, that flows outward to the river (that runs near it) for one half of the year, and inward from the river during the other half; and this change always taking place on Old Midſummer day:" whatever were the reports he had gleaned of this phenomenon from the "pallid and miſerable-looking old women and children" that he met with at the factories, it is *ridiculous* and *abſurd*;—true, it is a curious ſpring; but not for its "diſreſpect to the act of parliament that altered the ſtyle of Midſummer-day, without effecting any compliance with its uſual cuſtom of changing its current at Old Midſummer;" it is remarkable only for its clearneſs and never-failing ſtream.

From this, he rambles back to "Vales Farm-houſe," formerly the manor-houſe, where ſtill are the ruins of a Roman Catholic chapel. This admits of ſome doubt, as we find in it a large (and I ſuppoſe once comfortable) fire-place. It appears more likely to have been a large hall, which oft had cheerly rung with many a burſt of laughter; and where mirth, in lively mood, had driven ſorrow to the ſhades in the vale beneath.

"Having explored this dale to its upper extremity," he returned to contemplate its ſinuous appendages towards *Elm*; and paſſing, I fear, too haſtily, over its romantic beauties, and ſlightly noticing rocks, water, and ruined buildings, he viſits again the town of Frome, where he ſpeaks of its factories. Among other objects worthy of his obſervation was the large caſk, which is not at the ſign of the *Bell*, as he writes, but at the *Spread Eagle*:—for the information of his readers, he might have ſaid, it contains 170 hogſheads. He appears more intereſted in deſcribing the meeting-houſes than the church, which only is "*ſpacious and neat*:" no town in the weſt of England has a more beautiful church than Frome.

"After dinner, he walked to *Longleat*, in Wiltſhire," about four miles from Frome. It is (and perhaps was at that time) unfortunate, that after a hearty meal, the ſenſes are grown too dull and taſteleſs for any intereſt of the mind; every object has inconſiſtencies; and, inſtead of cool judgment, an haſty improper deciſion ſatisfies the underſtanding.—"A heavy, dull, and taſteleſs incumbrance," are terms in which he deſcribes the manſion of Longleat; the park is but "ſo ſo;" and the canal, "a naſty ſtagnant pool." He had almoſt rebuked himſelf for this tempeſt of exclamation, by reflecting, that a great perſonage (the King, I believe) had thought this place "a very fine thing." Perhaps my conjectures might be grounded on ſubſtantial foundations, if I ſuppoſe that this touriſt ſpeaks in theſe or ſimilar terms of every nobleman's houſe he meets with; and that, *living in an age of reaſon*, theſe habitations of the rich are to him *eye-ſores*.

Correctneſs, Mr. Editor, in local deſcription is of no ſmall importance; and it is with regret that I feel the neceſſity of thus addreſſing you, as the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, with the above obſervations. With every deference to the author of theſe excurſions now before us, I would much rather we had no ramblers at all, than ſuch whoſe information is ſo oppoſite to the neceſſary rules of deſcriptive writing. As a lover of the ſciences, I conſider this as one, not of the leaſt indifference; and, knowing your work to be open to every party, I conſider myſelf at liberty to beg an inſertion of this paper.

Frome, Oct. 16, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Encylopædia Britannica, the Eudiometer of Guyton de Morveau is ſtrongly recommended. In that inſtrument, the purity of the atmoſpheric air is aſcertained by means of ſulphuret of potaſs, which is ſaid to poſſeſs the property of abſorbing oxygen. I have made uſe of an eudiometer conſtructed on this principle; but, though the directions given in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article Eudiometer, were exactly attended to, no abſorption of oxygen whatever took place. The ſulphuret of potaſs was the beſt I could procure, and was hot when put into the retort; I have repeatedly tried the experiment, and uniformly failed of ſucceſs in every inſtance. If any of your readers have ſucceeded better than myſelf, I ſhould be obliged to them to inform me, through the medium of your intereſting publication, whether they adopted any precautions not mentioned in the Encyclopædia, or whether they can account for my want of ſucceſs. I ſhould not have troubled you with theſe inquiries, if I had not known that others, as well as myſelf, have failed in their attempts to perform this experiment, whom you will oblige by inſerting this letter, as well as

Your's, &c.

A.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of all the* DEPARTMENTS *of the* FRENCH REPUBLIC, *including those in the* CONQUERED COUNTRIES.

(*Continued from Page* 494, *of Vol.* XI.)

Department of La Creuse.

THIS department is one of the three formed of La Marche, Le Doran, and the Upper and Lower Limosin. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Allier, Cher, and Indre; on the east, by those of Allier and Puy de Dome; on the south, by those of Correze and Vienne; and on the west, by that of Upper Vienne. Its superficies is about 1,135,332 square acres, or 579455 hectares; its population about 225,373 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Dordogne.—This department is one of those formed of the *ci-devant* Perigord. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Vienne and Charente; on the east, by those of Correze and Lot; on the south, by those of Lot, Lot and Garonne, and Gironde; and on the west, by those of Gironde, Lower Charente, and Charente. Its superficies is about 1,759,997 square acres, or 898,274 hectares; its population consists of about 441,380 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Doubs.—This department makes a part of Franche Comté, which comprizes three. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Rhine and Upper Saone; on the east and south, by Switzerland; and on the west, by the department of Jura, and a part of that of Upper Saone. Its superficies is about 1,040,381 square acres, or 530,993 hectares; its population is about 216,878 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Drome.—This department is one of the three formed of Dauphiné. It is bounded on the north by the department of Isere; on the east, by the Saine and that of Upper Alps; on the south, by the departments of Lower Alps and Vaucluse; and on the west, by that of Ardeche, which is separated from it throughout its whole length by the Rhone. Its superficies is about 1,324,327 square acres, or 675,915 hectares; its population is about 232,619 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of the Dyle.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and of the *ci-devant* Austrian Flanders, Brabant, country of Liege, &c. It is bounded on the north by the department of Lower Meuse, the Two Nethes, and that of the Scheldt; on the east, by those of the two Nethes and Ourthe; on the south, by this last, those of Sambre and Meuse, and Jemappes; and on the west, by those of Jemappes and the Scheldt. Its superficies is about 671,756 square acres, or 342,848 hectares; its population is about 396,789 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

Department of the Scheldt.—This department is one of the nine formed of Hainault, and the *ci-devant* Austrian Flanders, Brabant, country of Liege. It is bounded on the north by the German Ocean and the Batavian Republic; on the east, by the department of the Two Nethes and that of the Dyle; on the south, by this last and those of Jemappes and of Lys, which last likewise bounds it on the west. Its superficies is about 565,986 square acres, or 288,870 hectares; its population is about 578,550 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Eure.—This is one of the five departments formed of Normandy and the northern part of Perche. It is bounded on the north by the department of Lower Seine; on the east, by that of the Seine and Oise; on the south, by those of Eure and Loir and of Sarthe; and on the west, by Calvados. Its superficies is about 1,221,206 square acres, or 623,283 hectares; its population is about 405,705 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Eure and Loir.—This department is formed of the *ci devant* country of Chartrain. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Seine and Oise and of Eure; on the east, by those of Seine and Oise and Loiret; on the south, by this last, and those of Loir and Cher and of Sarthe: and, lastly, on the west, by those of Orne and of Eure. Its superficies is about 1,191,904 square acres, or 607,915 hectares; its population is about 257,986 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Finisterre.—This is one of the five departments formed of Brittany. It is bounded on the north by the ocean; on the east, by the departments of the Coasts of the North and of Morbihan; and on the south and west, by the ocean. Its superficies is about 1,358,554 square acres, or 693,384 hectares; its population is about 442,782 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of the Foreſts.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and the *ci devant* Auſtrian Flanders, Brabant, and the country of Liege, and the duchy of Luxemburg. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Ourthe, of the Sambre and Meuſe, and of the Rhine and Moſelle; on the eaſt, by this laſt and that of Sarre; on the ſouth by thoſe of the Moſelle, the Meuſe, and the Ardennes; this laſt, with that of the Sambre and Meuſe, bounds it on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 1,353,952 ſquare acres, or 691,035 hectares; its population is about 194,011 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Gard.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Languedoc. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Ardeche and Lozere; on the eaſt, by the departments of Vaucluſe and Mouths of the Rhone; on the ſouth, by this laſt, the Mediterranean, and the department of Herault, which, with part of Aveyron, bounds it likewiſe on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 1,175,044 ſquare acres, or 599,723 hectares; its population is about 309,802 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Upper Garonne.—This department is one of the ſeven formed of Languedoc, Comminge, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Tarn, Lot, Lot and Garonne, and Gers; on the eaſt, by the departments of Tarn, Aude, and Arriege; on the ſouth, by the departments of Arriege, the Pyrenees, and the departments of Upper Pyrenees, which, with that of Gers, bounds it on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 1,481,083 ſquare acres, or 755,921 hectares; its population is about 404,936 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Gers.—One of the four departments formed of Guienne. It is bounded on the north by the department of Lot and Garonne, and part of that of Landes; on the eaſt, by the department of Upper Garonne; on the ſouth, by the departments of Upper Garonne and Upper Pyrenees; and on the weſt, by the departments of Lower Pyrenees and Landes. Its ſuperficies is about 1,312,926 ſquare acres, or 670,096 hectares; its population is about 288,555 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Gironde.—This is one of the four formed of Guienne. It is bounded on the north by the department of Lower Charente; on the eaſt, by the departments of Dordogne and Lot and Garonne; on the ſouth, by that of Landes; and on the weſt, by the ocean. Its ſuperficies is about 2,121,055 ſquare acres, or 1,082,552 hectares; its population is about 557,558 individuals. It is divided into ſix communal diſtricts.

Department of Golo.—This department is one of the two formed of the Iſland of Corſica. It is bounded on the north and eaſt by the Mediterranean; on the ſouth, by the department of Liamone; and on the weſt, by the Mediterranean. Its ſuperficies is about 1,017,472 ſquare acres, or 519,301 hectares; its population is about 157,874 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Herault.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Languedoc. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Gard and of Aveyron; on the eaſt, by the department of Gard and the Mediterranean, which likewiſe waſhes it on the ſouth; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Aude and Tarn. Its ſuperficies is about 1,236,198 ſquare acres, or 630,935 hectares; its population is about 273,452 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Ille and Vilaine.—This is one of the five departments formed of Brittany. It is bounded on the north by the ocean, and the department of the Channel; on the eaſt, by the department of Mayenne; on the ſouth, by the department of Lower Loire; and on the weſt, by the departments of the Coaſts of the North and Morbihan. Its ſuperficies is about 1,336,205 ſquare acres, or 681,977 hectares; its population is about 511,840 individuals. It is divided into ſix communal diſtricts.

Department of Indre.—This department is the ſecond of the two compoſed of Berry. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Cher, Loir and Cher, and Indre and Loire; on the eaſt, by that of Cher; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Creuſe, Upper Vienne, and Vienne; and on the weſt, by that of Vienne, and that of Indre and Loire. Its ſuperficies is about 1,347,536 ſquare acres, or 687,760 hectares; its population is about 216,882 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Indre and Loire.—This department is formed of Touraine. It is bounded on the north by the department of Loire and Cher and of Sarthe; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Loire and Cher and of Indre; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Indre and Vienne; and on the weſt, by that of Mayenne and Loire. Its ſuperficies is about 1,220,799

1,220,799 ſquare acres, or 623,076 hectares; its population is about 264,935 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Iſere.—This department is one of the three formed of Dauphiny. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Ain and of Rhone; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Mont Blanc and the Upper Alps; on the ſouth, thoſe of the Upper Alps and of Drome; this laſt, together with thoſe of the Loir and of the Rhone, bounds it on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 1,648,230 ſquare acres, or 841,230 hectares; its population about 430,106 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Jemappes.—This departpartment is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and of the *ci-devant* Auſtrian Flanders. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Dyle, the Scheld, and the Lys; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Dyle, the Sambre and Meuſe, and the Ardennes; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Ardennes and of the North; and on the weſt, by this laſt, joined with that of the Lys. Its ſuperficies is about 737,990 ſquare acres, or 376,658 hectares; its population is about 403,668 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE faſhionable outcry of the preſent day againſt farmers (a body of men entitled to the gratitude, rather than the reproach, of their country) calls to my recollection an adage as common as it is wiſe —"Place the ſaddle on the right horſe."

The facility with which ſuperficial obſervers may fall into this popular miſtake, is a kind of apology for *them*; but that men capable of deducing events from their cauſes, ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be equally guilty of error, by joining the former in abuſing the *ſuppoſed* authors of an evil too generally felt, is ſurely unworthy of them, and calls forth our juſt diſapprobation.

To place the ſubject in a clear light, and guard againſt falſe concluſions, it may be neceſſary to define what is underſtood to be the duty of a farmer. As connected with the landholder, he agrees to pay him a certain annual rent, for a ſpecified portion of land; and it generally happens, that he ſtipulates to farm it in a particular way:—now, if he honeſtly fulfils theſe engagements, he has diſcharged his duties as a tenant. With regard to thoſe which he owes to himſelf, he may be viewed in the ſame light with the merchant, who turns his talents and his capital to the beſt poſſible advantage.

In his relation to the public, the farmer certainly has an important part to act, and ſtands upon very delicate ground; from furniſhing the neceſſaries of life, he is placed immediately in contact with the conſumers of them: ſo that if any difficulty ariſe in procuring the uſual ſupplies, he, being the moſt obvious, is too generally accounted the only cauſe of the evil, when, in reality, others, perhaps ſtill more important, may be diſcovered by the judicious and candid obſerver.

The moſt prominent of theſe ſeems in truth to be the landholder, excepting in caſes where farmers have obtained their leaſes ten or twelve years ago, when land was not of half its preſent value, but which are now daily expiring to be renewed upon the abominable and ruinous principle of ſecret propoſals.

The proprietor having the power does not fail to uſe it to his own advantage; he or his agent, underſtanding what the land is capable producing, takes good care that its rental ſhall keep pace with the times; for it is evident that when farms are offered to the public through the medium of *propoſals*, a ſpirit of competition is excited among the candidates, which, while it compels them to hold out terms ſo nearly approaching to the amount of the probable produce of the farms, as hardly to leave themſelves a ſcanty maintenance, doubles, or even triples, the rent-roll of the landholder.

So hazardous indeed is it become for tenants to engage farms at the preſent advanced rate, that ſome landholders, at once with a view to keep up the price of land to the higheſt poſſible pitch, and guard againſt their own loſs through the failure of their farmers, have even ſtipulated to reduce their rents, in caſe the value of produce ſhould be diminiſhed in the markets. I now leave to the deciſion of impartial men, whether the farmer or landholder has the greateſt ſhare in creating the high price of proviſions, excluſive of the actual ſcarcity which has, for ſome time back, prevailed.

But it may be ſaid, that the eagerneſs with which land is ſought after is the cauſe of the riſe in the rent of farms; and indeed, as it muſt be admitted, that competition will be in proportion to the number of competitors, it may be aſked, whence their preternatural increaſe?

Now,

Now, in order to ſolve this queſtion, I with diffidence ſubmit my opinion, that the practice of throwing a number of ſmall farms into *one* upon a large ſcale, under the management of a ſingle individual, inſtead of ſeveral, is the true cauſe, both of the ſcarcity of land, and the eagerneſs with which it is ſought after.

I ſhall now make a few animadverſions upon the practice of letting farms by ſecret propoſals. If it be true that a ſpirited competition among farmers has tended to raiſe the rent of land above its real value; and if landholders, finding it to their immediate advantage, do continue to avail themſelves of *that* circumſtance, then the following conſequences appear inevitable:—We muſt either ſhut our ports againſt foreign grain, whenever its more moderate price would reduce that of our own, or farmers muſt *force*, and ultimately injure, the land, in order to produce crops equal to their overſtrained rents, or ſubmit to immediate ruin, ſhould extenſive importation be permitted. In the former caſe, the price of labour increaſing with that of the neceſſaries of life, muſt fall upon our manufactures, and produce incalculable miſchief. But I ceaſe to trace any farther the conſequences of this alarming ſyſtem, generated ſurely in the brain of ſome deſperate ſpendthrift, at a moment when preſſed for immediate ſupplies to ſatisfy his clamorous creditors. Let the landholders, who alone can remedy the evil, apply their ſanative influence ere it be too late; but, at all events, let us not blame the farmers, who, as well as the reſt of the community, are ſuffering under the preſſure of a calamity they have not the power of removing. AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Stand engaged to your readers to attempt an explanation of the manner and degree in which the reſtriction upon the Bank of England from making payments in ſpecie may have been detrimental to the nation. This engagement, with your permiſſion, I will now perform.

But firſt I wiſh to obſerve, that I did not intend to intimate, in my former paper, that this meaſure was wholly produced by the motives which I then ventured to aſſign. Under all the circumſtances that exiſted when the ſuſpenſion of caſh-payments took place, the meaſure might have been warranted by ſomething like neceſſity. The Bank might doubtleſs have obtained gold and ſilver ſufficient to anſwer any demands made upon it, if the floating-debt due from government could have been reduced as much as the caſe required. Government, however, was not able, it ſeems, to make immediately any material repayments, and thence the Bank *might* have been placed in the ſituation of a perſon who has lent more than he poſſeſſes or can borrow, and whoſe debtor at the ſame time cannot aſſiſt him. But the ſagacity of the Bank-directors, and of the members of government, muſt, I think, have foreſeen, that if the meaſure in queſtion ſucceeded, it would produce the advantages to their reſpective concerns and to the mercantile intereſt, which have reſulted from it; and ſuch a conſideration would have the force of a ſtrong motive to the adoption of a proceeding which, as Mr. Allardyce ſhews, could very probably have been avoided.

Much argument, and more declamation, has been employed to ſtigmatize the meaſure of ſuſpending caſh payments at the Bank. I imagine, that, when fairly conſidered, it will be found to have produced effects of a mixed kind. In my opinion, the evil preponderates; but on ſubjects that muſt obviouſly partake of uncertainty, I dare not draw very poſitive general concluſions. If my ability qualifies me for executing my taſk, every one ſhall be furniſhed with the means of judging for himſelf.

Dr. Adam Smith has clearly ſhewn that the precious metals uſed as money are a dead ſtock; and that a well-ſecured paper-currency may be *ſubſtituted for them* with great advantage. By means of ſuch a paper currency, a proportionable quantity of caſh might, and would be, converted into an active capital, and thus employed in maintaining productive labour, and improving the national wealth. The notes of the Bank of England are, beyond diſpute, well ſecured, and therefore the nation is benefited by the *ſingle* circumſtance of their being *ſubſtituted for gold and ſilver* to a greater extent than formerly.

It is obvious, that by the ſuſpenſion of payments in ſpecie, the diſpoſeable fund of the Bank was augmented in a greater degree than its iſſue of notes. If thoſe notes were exchangeable for caſh, a quantity of the latter article muſt be held in reſerve proportioned to the probable demand, and certainly much beyond the amount which the Bank is now *under the neceſſity* of keeping. Caſh kept for ſuch purpoſes would be dead ſtock, and the intereſt upon it conſequently loſt.

Dr. A. Smith has well obſerved, that it

is the intereſt of all banks to proportion their paper-circulation and diſcounts to the fair demand, and to the circumſtances of a country. If a bank iſſue paper exceeding the wants of thoſe among whom it is to circulate, the ſurplus will ſpeedily and continually return for payment upon that bank, which muſt, to anſwer their demand, keep a quantity of caſh beyond the uſual proportion. But bankers have not always been ſenſible of this truth; and the neceſſity of making good their engagements in caſh ſeems proper to remind them of it. Indeed, with few private bankers could the power be ſafely entruſted of iſſuing notes not payable when due in ſubſtantial value. The privilege granted to the Bank of England has been exerciſed in a manner which juſtifies the confidence repoſed in its directors. Yet, I have ſcarcely any doubt, that the circulation is overſtocked with paper. It may be ſaid, that the iſſue of bank-notes above 1l. and 2l. value is very little increaſed, and that thoſe of 1l. and 2l. only ſupply the place of ſo much caſh withdrawn from circulation. Let it, however, be conſidered, that from other quarters a great addition has been made to the paper-currency. The number of country-bankers has apparently been every year increaſing; and, as they likewiſe have iſſued notes for ſmall ſums, is it not to be preſumed, that generally the amount iſſued by each houſe has been larger than formerly? It is impoſſible with the data that are now acceſſible to form any accurate calculations upon this ſubject, but, I am perſuaded, that the preſent amount of country bank-notes very much exceeds their amount in 1797. Private bankers ſtand in the ſame predicament now as formerly. They muſt diſcharge their engagements with caſh, or with Bank of England notes, which they muſt purchaſe generally with ſubſtantial property. If, therefore, thoſe bankers overſtock the circulation, they ſuffer for their miſconduct. But the temptation to iſſue an exceſs of paper has been great, and, I imagine, that many have thus injured both themſelves and the public. They can at leaſt ſafely ſupply the circulation of the country around them to its full extent, and by that means exclude from thence a quantity of Bank of England notes. Country-bankers, beſides, extend their diſcounts in proportion as they augment the iſſue of their paper, and London-bankers diſcount more or leſs freely according to the liberality with which the Bank of England treats them.

Notwithſtanding the opinion of ſome very reſpectable men, I conceive that the Bank may be too liberal in its aſſiſtance to the commercial world. It cannot inveſtigate the hiſtory of every bill that it diſcounts. Unavoidably therefore it happens, that many of thoſe bills do not repreſent property. The money beſides, which it advances, is not always employed advantageouſly to the country. By purchaſing commodities, not to tranſport them to other places where they are more wanted, nor to break them out into ſmall quantities for public accommodation, nor to perform any manufacturing operations upon them, but to hold them till a profit can be obtained, by ſelling them to ſome other dealer; by this kind of trade, I ſay, no public advantage is likely to be gained. Very little labour is thus employed, and conſequently very little real value is added to the commodities. In ſome caſes, that is to ſay, when ſuch a trade anſwers, the conſumers will pay for articles that are the ſubjects of it a very advanced price, which will include the profits of all thoſe middle dealers. Often, however, that line of buſineſs muſt produce diſappointment and ruin to the parties engaged in it, beſides embarraſſment and diſtreſs to others connected with them. A number of perſons are always to be found prone to ſpeculation—during war, perhaps, they are particularly numerous—and when much money is to be borrowed, they will generally obtain a ſhare. Thoſe articles which are of the moſt neceſſary and extenſive conſumption, and which can with facility and ſafety be kept for ſome time, are the only profitable ſubjects of this traffic. When it is known that the quantity of corn in a country is not equal to the ordinary conſumption of its inhabitants—when, from the dearneſs of other proviſions, that conſumption is likely to be increaſed—and when there is no proſpect, that, by a ſpeedy importation, the ſupply would be brought to equal the demand; then ſpeculators may engage in the corn-trade with every chance of ſucceſs. A ſmall deficiency in the market always occaſions a more than proportionate advance in the price of this indiſpenſable commodity. The trade of ſpeculators, indeed, can only *completely* ſucceed, while the prices continue in general to advance; and, as that cannot be the caſe for any very long ſpace of time, they muſt take care to get out of the concern before the tide ſets againſt them. The public will judge whether ſuch a trade has, during theſe laſt few years, been extenſively carried on at Mark-lane, and in other places. In my opinion, it

it has, and to it I aſcribe much of the acknowledged *exceſs* in the price of corn. I conſider that the Bank by its liberal diſcounts has unintentionally ſupported this trade. I think, that if the Bank had continued its caſh-payments, the aſſiſtance given to that traffic (as alſo to the foreſtalling of butter, cheeſe, and ſome other articles, which has lately been a practice in trade) *muſt* have been much leſs. In this point of view, therefore, it appears to me, that the ſuſpenſion of thoſe payments has been materially detrimental to the nation. I might beſides remark, that although an increaſe of capital *employed in trade* has a tendency to reduce the rate of profit, yet it undoubtedly will cauſe an advance in the price of commodities, while the quantity of thoſe commodities remains nearly the ſame.

It has been obſerved, that the multiplication of the circulating medium enhances the prices of commodities, becauſe a perſon will pay more money for an article when he has more to pay. As a general truth, nothing can be more clear and certain than this. But ſurely it muſt be very incorrect to apply the obſervation to the preſent ſtate of things, and thereby alone to account for the advance that has taken place in the price of commodities. A paper-currency has that effect when it is called for by the real wealth of the ſociety. When that wealth is not generally increaſed, the exceſs of paper that is emitted in the form of loans to merchants and bankers, will only circulate among that deſcription of perſons. It does not add to the fund deſtined for conſumption, and therefore it *can* only operate as capital to enhance in ſome degree the wholeſale price of articles.

The nation may be obliged to the Bank for the extraordinary aſſiſtance which the ſuſpenſion of its caſh-payments enabled it to afford to government. But, in my opinion, the benefit derived to the public revenue cannot be great, as upon our preſent ſcale of expence and revenue it appears that two or three millions additional might, *almoſt* at any time, have been funded without difficulty or hazard; and thus, upon nearly the ſame terms, other creditors might have been found for the exceſs of government's debt to the Bank of England.

It ſeems, from this view of the caſe (which I judge to be a fair one), that, upon the whole, the ſuſpenſion of caſh-payments at the Bank has not been ſo injurious as *ſome* have ſuppoſed.

A perſon is not injured by being obliged to receive, inſtead of caſh, paper which repreſents its real value, and which is every where taken for its expreſſed value in the purchaſe of goods. The Bank has aſſuredly given more aſſiſtance than it otherwiſe could have given to uſeful trade, to manufactures, and to plans of national improvement. But, at the ſame time, it has, in about the ſame proportion, ſupported a trade that has been, and always muſt be, prejudicial. By the increaſe of apparent capital to which it has given birth, the value of commodities in general has likewiſe been advanced. When caſh is iſſued, the public are, in a great meaſure, ſecured from a paper circulation much too abundant. I conclude then that evil preponderates in the conſequences of the meaſure which I have diſcuſſed; but I am of opinion, that this *balance* of *actual* evil is not *very* great.

J. N. HUNT.

Sept. 7, 1801.

P. S. I am ſorry, that the few obſervations which I ventured to lay before the public, through the medium of your Magazine, were not intelligible to your Correſpondent J. J. G. The ſtatement in figures of the Bank concerns is indeed ſufficiently obſcure, in conſequence of a very material omiſſion, which candour would, I think, have ſuſpected, and for the correction of which I refer to the continuation of that paper. I certainly do not deny, that ſince the ſuſpenſion of its payments in caſh, the Bank of England could divide more than ſeven per cent. or that the proprietors have a *right* to demand a diviſion of the whole profits, and even of the ſum accumulated. But I imagined, that I had made it plainly apparent, that the continuance of the preſent large amount of profits is very precarious, as a conſiderable reduction *muſt* take place when payments in ſpecie are reſumed. And with reſpect to the ſum accumulated, I obſerved, that it was the only efficient capital poſſeſſed by the Bank, and therefore that it would be highly *impolitic* to divide that ſum among the proprietors. It peculiarly excites my regret to find that I have incurred the animadverſions of a writer to whom the readers of your Magazine are much indebted, either becauſe I have expreſſed myſelf unintelligibly, or becauſe my remarks have not been favoured with an attentive peruſal. At preſent, I cannot conſider your Correſpondent's Letter as a reply to any other part of mine, than my conjectural ſtatement of the income-tax paid by the Bank, which is not a very material article, and the *probable* amount of which can only be eſtimated by a reference to the Income-tax act. Thoſe who read my paper attentively will perceive, if they did not before know, that the eleven millions forming the nominal and original capital of the Bank, have been lent,

lent as a permanent loan to government, for which three per cent. is paid, and no part of which can conſequently be employed as a banking-capital. J. N. HUNT.

Nov. 3, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN an error finds its way into a celebrated work, in very extenſive circulation, it ought not to paſs unnoticed, parcicularly by thoſe whom it concerns; I have therefore to requeſt the favour of a place in your valuable publication, to rectify an error in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the word Reflector. It is there mentioned, that "Mr. Thomas Smith, tin-plate-worker, Edinburgh, ſeems to have conceived the idea of illuminating light-houſes by means of lamps and reflectors, inſtead of coal-fires, without knowing that ſomething of the ſame kind had been long uſed in France; he has therefore all the merit of an inventor, and what he *invented*, he has carried to a high degree of perfection."

The writer of this article has certainly been miſinformed, for reflectors, ſuch as he deſcribes, were invented by me; they were alſo made, and fixed up, under my direction, in a light-houſe on the coaſt of Norfolk, in the year 1779. And, in the year 1787, at the requeſt of the truſtees appointed by act of parliament for erecting four light-houſes on the northern parts of Great Britain, I inſtructed the abovementioned Mr. Thomas Smith, in this method of conſtructing light-houſes.

Should the learned editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica be inclined to make inquiry concerning the truth of what I have here advanced, the following may be of uſe to him, being a copy of a letter which I received on this buſineſs from the then Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

Lynn Regis, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Oct. 29, 1801. EZEKIEL WALKER.

To Ezekiel Walker, Eſq. Lynn Regis.

SIR,

IN conſequence of your letters and opinion, the truſtees appointed by act of parliament for erecting four light-houſes on the Northern parts of Great Britain have reſolved to have them conſtructed and lighted agreeable to your principles, explained in part by the different letters received from you on that ſubject.

The places moſt proper for theſe lights are of difficult acceſs (one of them at preſent almoſt inacceſſible); the truſtees therefore imagine you would not chooſe to go there yourſelf, and have agreed with Thomas Smith, tin-plate-worker, in this place, to be inſtructed by you, who will ſet off for Lynn Regis ſo ſoon as you inform of your being there, and of its being convenient to you; and the premium mentioned in your letter of the 11th of October will either be remitted by a bill on London, or paid here to your order.

There will be ſent by Mr. Smith a deſcription of the height and ſituation of the ground whereon the different light-houſes are to be erected, in order to ſhew from what number of the points of the compaſs the lights will require to be ſeen, and alſo the neceſſary height of the building.

I am directed by the truſtees to give you their ſincere thanks for the attention and information you have already given to this buſineſs, of great importance to navigators; and they hope, by your aſſiſtance, that the lights, when conſtructed, will give general ſatisfaction, and they are anxious to have the whole finiſhed during the enſuing ſummer.

Edinburgh, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Jan. 22, 1787. JOHN GRIEVE.

Pleaſe to direct for me,
Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESULTORY COMMENTS *on* MASON'S SUPPLEMENT *to* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

(Continued from page 300 *of our laſt Number.)*

FLECKER.

THE exiſtence of this word reſts ſolely, ſays Mr. Maſon, on a miſquotation of Johnſon's from Romeo and Juliet. —Surely not. The word *fleck*, a *ſpot*, is common to moſt of the Gothic dialects, to the Swediſh, the German, and the Icelandiſh. Hence the verb *to fleck*, *to ſpot*, uſed by Dryden:

Fleck'd in her face, and with diſordered hair.

From *to fleck* is formed the frequentative *to flecker*; by the ſame rule of analogy as from *to chat*, *chatter*; *beat*, *batter*; *ſpit*, *ſputter*; *flit*, *flutter*; *fly* (A.S. *fligan*), *flicker*; *mould*, *moulder*; *gleam*, *glimmer*; *wave*, *waver*. *To flecker* therefore means *to ſpot frequently*; and *fleckered* is ſynonymous with *many-ſpotted*. It is ſtill in vulgar uſe, and is eſpecially applied to dappled cattle. The ſign of the *fleckered* bull repreſents a white animal mottled with black ſpots. Yon *fleckered* dog is a Pomeranian. Our poets ſay, "the *ſpeckled* ſnake;" but the German poets, "*Die bunt-geflecktehaut der Schlange*," The ſnake with *gaily-fleckered* ſkin.—*Fleckered* deſcribes larger ſpots than *ſpeckled*, and *ſpeckled* larger ſpots than *freckled*; but

pied,

pied, or *pie-bald*, deſcribes larger ſpots than *fleckered*.

There are many frequentative verbs in *er*, of which the immediate etymon is become obſolete; ſuch are *to glitter* from *glede, a live coal*; *to linger* from *long*, unleſs *to lounge* be the intermediate verb; *to clatter, ſtammer, ſimmer, ſmatter, loiter*, &c. *To bicker* ſeems alſo to be a verb of this claſs, deriving from *beak*: if ſo, it means *to ſtrike at often with the beak*, and was originally applied to the quarrelling and fighting of birds: it anſwers to the French *becqueter*. Milton has thus employed the word with picturesque propriety:

> And from about him fierce effuſion roll'd
> Of ſmoke, and *bickering* flame, and ſparkles dire.

Dr. Johnſon's ſtrange derivation of *bicker* from the Welſh does not account for the preſence of the *k*: ſuch conſonants may be dropped in proceſs of time, but are never inſerted.

It is not peculiar to the Engliſh language to form frequentatives in this manner: the other Gothic dialects do the ſame. German; *flattern, klettern, poltern, ſchmettern*: Holland iſh; *ſtammeren, ſchitteren, klapperen*: Swediſh; *fladdra, kletra*: Anglo-Saxon; *fliccerian*, &c.

Flotſam.—Lawyers affect archaiſms of language, as of dreſs: of this kind are *flotſam, jetſam*, and, as they might with equal propriety ſay, *ligſam*. Why not ſpell *floatſome, jetſome, ligſome?* for theſe words were formed originally with the ſame affix, as *irkſome, lightſome, toilſome, tireſome, buxome*, &c.

From a Gothic root anſwering to the German *ſaame, ſeed*, comes the Anglo-Saxon *ſamnian, to gather, ſamnung, aſſembly, ſamodh, together*, and the inſeparable prepoſition *ſam*, correſponding to the Latin *con*, and Engliſh *with*, and ſerving both for a prefix and an affix. Thus, *ſam-hiran, fellow-hireling*; *ſam-mæle, meſſmates*; *ſam radhe, alike-counſelled*; *ſam-wiſte, matrimony (conſciouſneſs)*, *langſam, longſome*; *bockſam, buxome*; *halſam, wholeſome*; *eorkſam, irkſome*, &c. in all of which words, *ſam* may be tranſlated by *with*: as, hired *with* another, eating *with* another, counſelled *with* another, knowing *with* another; and again, *with* longneſs, *with* bending, *with* healing, *with* irke. This formative ſyllable *ſam*, whence the modern *ſome*, is probably the imperative mood of *ſamnian, to gather*: (as *with* is of *withan, to join with oſier-twigs*, from *withe*, an *oſier*:) and requires an objective caſe.

This being admitted, it follows that the Engliſh formative ſyllable *ſome* can with propriety be united only to ſubſtantives, or to verbs in the ſubſtantive or infinitive mood. And conſequently that ſuch adjectives as *langſome, wholeſome, loneſome*, &c. ought to be exchanged for *lengthſome, healſome, lonely*, &c. *long, whole, lone*, not being ſubſtantive etymons. But from the infinitives, *to float*; *ȝetan, to ſink*; and *ligan, to lie*; it ſeems allowable to deduce *floatſome, jetſome*, and *ligſome*.

Fluxive.—There are many adjectives in *ive*, as *communicative, conducive, expreſſive*, and they are moſtly formed from infinitives of Latin origin, as *to communicate, to conduce, to expreſs*. In ſignification they nearly bear to the participles preſent of ſuch infinitives the relation of habituality to actuality: habitually communicating, habitually conducing, habitually expreſſing. The Latin affix *ivus* is probably from *ire*, whoſe primitive meaning is *to flow*: *Euphrates ibat jam mollior*: motion in conſequence of inclination, *proneneſs* is therefore the radical idea aſſociated with the formative ſyllable *ive*. The moſt preciſe definition of *communicative*, &c. would conſequently be *prone to communicate*, &c.

To flux is a technical term of the metallurgiſts, and means, to melt by immingling a ſubſtance which increaſes fuſibility. Such ſubſtance is called a *flux*. *Fluxive* therefore is an epithet adapted for borax, which *fluxes* tin; or for lead, which *fluxes* glaſs; but not, as in Ben Jonſon, for arguments, or for liquor ſpilt on a table.

Sportive, talkative, and ſome other hybrid words formed by this affix, are ſtill freely uſed by writers; but they are not ſufficiently numerous to juſtify a wanton annexation of the ſyllable *ive* to verbs of Saxon deſcent.

Fly-flap.—This compound, although employed by Congreve, is anomalous. We ſay, *chuck farthing, fear-nought, get-penny, hold-faſt, pick tooth, ſave-all, ſcare-crow, ſmel-feaſt, tel-tale, turn-coat, wag-tail*, &c. We are accuſtomed therefore to conſtrue the incipient word as a verb, and the concluding word as a ſubſtantive: ſo that *fly-flap* ſuggeſts the idea of one who avoids flaps, of a pick-pocket. We ought then to ſay, *flap-fly* or *fly flapper*.

Form.—Mr. Maſon juſtly obſerves, that this word is pronounced with the o long, when it means "the ſeat of a hare," or "a long bench." Why not in theſe caſes

caſes ſpell *forme? Former* again ſtands both for "he who forms," and for the comparative of *fore*. Why not in the laſt caſe employ *foremore*, which is the regular comparative? To uſe *formeſt* for *foremoſt* would not be more anomalous, than to uſe *former* for *foremore*: in the common antitheſis, "former and latter," both the adjectives are impurely inflected.

Freak.—It may be doubted, whether this word ought not to be ſpelled *freck*, as it ſeems to be the etymon of the frequentative verb *freckle*, and of the adjective *freckly*. The common ſubſtantive *freckle* is probably a corruption of the diminutive *frecklet*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE *of* ARTS, MANNERS, *&c. in* EDINBURGH *and* LEITH.

ALLOW me to add the capital of Scotland to thoſe towns and cities of which the preſent ſtate has been, with ſo much valuable information, illuſtrated in the Monthly Magazine.

The Anglo-Saxons of Northumberland, as early as the ſixth century, eſtabliſhed a permanent military ſtation on the rock on which the Caſtle of Edinburgh ſtill ſtands. For ſome centuries following, here was no town but what ſtood within the immediate precincts of the caſtle. It was not till long after the Scots and Picts from the north and north weſt of the Forth had ſubdued the ſouthern country, nearly to the preſent border of England, that the Scottiſh Kings began to reſide, for a part of the year, at Edinburgh;—as well as at Dunfermline, Stirling, and Linlithgow. David the Firſt founded the monaſtery of the Holy rood, at about a mile's diſtance ſouth-eaſt from the ſite of the caſtle; and, from that time, the vicinity of a religious community to a military ſtrong-hold began to give riſe to the exiſtence of a town between them, that was to become, at length, conſiderable. The firſt buildings of the town, which extended beyond the precincts of the caſtle, were framed chiefly of wood; were covered on the roof with turf, ſtraw, heath and ferns; and lay in an irregular line along the ridge which runs from the Caſtle-hill to that which is ſtill called the Abbey. As the inhabitants became more numerous, the ſtreets and lanes were extended on the ſouth, on the weſt, and on the ſouth-eaſt of the High-ſtreet; and the Graſſmarket, the Canongate, the Cowgate, were gradually filled with buildings. The acclivity which riſes ſouthward from the Cowgate, was more looſely occupied by religious houſes, and the reſidences of ſome of the nobility, and other attendants on the court. The walls comprehended the High ſtreet, the Cowgate, and the ſouthern elevation to a ſmall diſtance beyond where the buildings of the college and the infirmary at preſent ſtand. From the æra of the inſtitution of the Court of Seſſion, and its permanent local eſtabliſhment in Edinburgh, this town may be conſidered as having properly become, and not before, the capital of the kingdom. It was greatly enlarged and improved during the reign of James the Sixth (the Firſt of England). The acceſſion of the line of the Scottiſh Kings to the Engliſh throne, inſtead of interrupting the proſperity of Edinburgh as a metropolis, ſeems rather to have advanced it. Edinburgh became, henceforth, the permanent ſeat of Government for Scotland, and the centre of correſpondence for all the reſt of the kingdom with the Court in England. Beſides, the inſtitution of the college by King James, and that of the High School, were ſuch events as could not but advantageouſly influence the growth of the city. Even during the civil wars and the uſurpation of Cromwell, Edinburgh, though, perhaps, not another town in Scotland, ſtill continued to thrive. After the Reſtoration, many new and lofty edifices were built in it; and it began to experience a livelineſs of trade to which it had been hitherto a ſtranger. That trade was greatly enlivened in conſequence of the Revolution. From the æra of the Revolution to that of the Union, the buildings and the wealth of Edinburgh appear to have been very much enlarged. By the immediate conſequences of the Union, the proſperity of the Scottiſh capital was, for a while, interrupted. It was not effectually renewed till after the rebellion of 1745 was ſuppreſſed. From that period till the acceſſion of George the Third, many bold projects were conceived for the improvement and extenſion of this city, and ſome progreſs was even made in their execution. But, it was not till after the peace of 1763, that the old *edifices* began to be generally renovated, and the city to be extended to the north and the ſouth over more than twice that compaſs of ground which it had ſo long irregularly covered. Till the commencement of the American war, the ſpirit of building continued to prevail here. During the misfortunes of that war, it languiſhed. It was revived upon the return of peace.

From

From that æra till the renewal of war, the public and private buildings of Edinburgh, and the ſtreets, roads, and bridges belonging to it, were extended and improved ſtill more rapidly than at any former time. Even within theſe laſt ten years, the afflictions which the war has impoſed on the whole country, have not had power to interrupt the extenſion of this town, eſpecially towards the north. Now, ſince peace is once more reſtored, it may be expected, that no town in the empire will more ſignally benefit by the conſequences of ſo deſireable an event.

Edinburgh, of which I have thus briefly deduced the riſe and progreſs, is ſituate in 2° 55′ of long. W. from the meridian of Greenwich, and in 55° 52′ of N. lat. It may be about ſix miles in circumference, and ſpreads over three oblong hills or elevated ridges; covering, likewiſe, more or leſs cloſely, the intermediate declivities, and riſing irregularly up the ſides of two or three inſulated heights in which the lower elevations, more or leſs, abruptly terminate. Its proſpect toward the north-eaſt and the ſouth-eaſt, is into the Frith of Forth, and to the German Ocean. To the north and north-weſt, a wide view opens acroſs the Forth at its greateſt expanſion, and over the ſection of a vaſt amphitheatre to where the horizon is bounded by the Grampian Mountains. Immediately to the weſt and the ſouth-weſt, the adjacent country riſes into hills of conſiderable though not aſtoniſhing elevation, which confine the range of the eye within narrow bounds. Southward extends a beautiful territory, of an irregular but rich and cultivated ſurface, alternately riſing and ſubſiding towards the banks of the Eſk, the ruins of Roſlin, the town of Dalkeith, and the fine maritime village of Invereſk. Arthur-Seat, Saliſbury-Craggs, and Caltonhill protect the town, to the eaſt, from thoſe chilling winds from the ſea, to which it is, by its ſituation, exceedingly expoſed; and preſent, in their columnar ſtratification, their volcanic aſpect, their inſulated height, and their air of deſolate barrenneſs, a ſtriking contraſt to the refinement, art, and cultivation which are eminently conſpicuous all around them. The Caſtle-hill and ſeveral other contiguous heights are of a ſimilar aſpect and ſtratification. The ſurface of the whole territory is varied and unequal to a degree ſuch as is rarely to be ſeen even in other parts of this iſle. The climate would be mild and genial in proportion to the latitude, were it not for the winds from the eaſt and north-eaſt which, in ſpring and ſummer, perpetually blaſt vegetation, and to an almoſt inconceivable degree afflict the human health. The ſame eaſtern expoſure renders Edinburgh and its neighbourhood alſo ſubject to ſudden and moſt ſevere ſtorms in winter. It is too much excluded by the interior hills, at all times of the year, from the ſoft and cheering breezes of the weſt. Its vicinity to the ſea, the ſhelving inequalities of the ſurface, the lightneſs of the ſoil on a bottom of limeſtone, granite, and trapp or baſalt, render the town and the ſurrounding territory ſubject, in ſummer, often to an intenſity of heat that is ſufficient to ripen, in the open air, the fruits of much more ſouthern latitudes; and that would be ſcarcely tolerable in the thin brick-buildings of London, or, indeed, in any others than the cool and ſomewhat gloomy ſtone edifices which we here inhabit. It is confeſſed by all travellers who have ſkill in the beauty and grandeur of landſcapes, that ſcarce another ſpot in Europe affords within not more than an equal range of horizon ſo great a diverſity of views, and thoſe ſo admirable equally in the three different claſſes of the ſublime, the picturesque, and the beautiful.

Conſidered in regard merely to its ſtreets and buildings, Edinburgh may vie with moſt great towns in Europe. It conſiſts of three parts;—the New Town, its moſt northern diviſion; the Old Town, comprehending the High-ſtreet, Canongate, Cowgate, and other parts within the circuit of the walls; and the Southern Suburbs, including George's-ſquare, Nicolſon's-park, &c. &c. The Caſtle at the one end and the palace of Holy-roodhouſe at the other, may be conſidered as belonging to the Old Town.

The New Town, for the uniform beauty of the buildings, the ſpaciouſneſs of the ſtreets and ſquares, the unity of its plan, its advantages of cleanlineſs, air, and water, and, above all, that charming *rus in urbe* which it enjoys in Queen's-ſtreet, York-place, St. Andrew's ſquare, and Charlotte's-ſquare, is certainly the fineſt aſſemblage of ſtreets and buildings in the world. James's-ſquare, however, protects it but partially from the eaſt winds; and by its expoſure, and by the width, the ſtraightneſs, and the regularity of its ſtreets, it is ſubject to the violence of the winds blowing from the eaſt, the north-eaſt, and the north, even to ſuch a degree as to be, in all ſeaſons, an uncomfortable and even dangerous reſidence to the valetudinarian. The greater part of its

buildings, too, like the Inns of Court in London, contain a number of houſes or ſtories, one over another, and occupied by ſeparate families, under one roof; an arrangement much leſs convenient in ſeveral reſpects, and eſpecially leſs favourable to cleanlineſs, and to the eaſy ſupply of water, than where each building is, from top to bottom, deſtined to ſerve only as one houſe and for a ſingle family.

The High ſtreet, about a mile in length, from the Caſtle-hill to the Abbey, forms the principal part of the Old Town. Its width and the loftineſs of its edifices on both ſides, give it, to the mind eſpecially of an unprejudiced ſtranger from England, an aſpect of dignity and ancient grandeur ſcarce to be equalled by the effect of any other ſtreet in Great Britain. The houſes are built of ſtone, and covered on the roofs with ſlates. The walls are uncommonly ſtrong. Each houſe reſembles the keep of an ancient caſtle. In front, theſe dwellings riſe almoſt every where to the height of five or ſix ſtories. But, as the fore-ground is the ſummit of the ridge—the back-ground, but the ſteep deſcent of its ſides;—ſome of the ſame buildings which appear in front only five or ſix ſtories high, are, on the oppoſite ſide, not leſs in height, than nine, ten, or eleven ſtories. Lateral *wynds* or ſtreets, at right angles with the High-ſtreet, deſcend, on the north-ſide, to the brink of that which was, forty years ſince, the *North Loch*; on the ſouth-ſide, to the Cowgate. Theſe wynds are exceedingly narrow and inconvenient. Their houſes are lofty, in many inſtances ruinous, tenanted chiefly by the poor, and on the ground and in the upper-ſtories by the moſt wretched part of theſe. The *Croſs* in the midſt of the High ſtreet, was once a curious Gothic monumental ſtructure, but exiſts now only in a coarſe Moſaic work in the pavement. Contiguous to it, on the north ſide, is the *Royal Exchange*, a ſmall ſquare of not inconvenient buildings, with a piazza, which was, about the middle of the laſt century, erected to favour the buſineſs-meetings of the merchants. The buildings of the *Parliament-ſquare*, almoſt a century and a half older than thoſe of the Royal Exchange, ſtand nearly oppoſite, on the ſouth ſide of the Croſs. They conſiſt of the *Parliament houſe*, a ſpacious edifice, in the different apartments of which, the Courts of Juſtice have their ſeats—of ſeveral churches—of a banking-houſe, belonging to Forbes, Hunter and Co.—and of ſhops with chambers above, occupied by goldſmiths, bookſellers, lawyers, &c.

The Canongate, properly a ſuburb, and in old times the court-end of the town, contains a number of good old houſes and gardens which were once occupied by the chief nobility and gentry of the kingdom. The Palace of Holyrood-houſe is a venerable and ſpacious quadrangular edifice, not unworthy of the Kings for whoſe reſidence it was deſtined. James the Seventh, when Duke of York, was the laſt ſovereign of theſe kingdoms who reſided in this palace. His grandſon, the Pretender Charles, held here, for a few days, his mimic-court, in the year 1745. It was lately, for ſome time, the aſylum of the head of the exiled Royal Family of France. Several of the Scottiſh nobility have, by the King's favour, apartments in Holyrood-houſe. The Caſtle is ſtrong by its natural ſituation, and by the fortifications which it comprehends. Conſiderable quantities of military ſtores of all ſorts are depoſited in it. Even in time of peace, a battalion or two of troops uſually lie in its garriſon; and the Lieutenant-governor is almoſt conſtantly reſident. The declivity between the ſtreet named the Cowgate, and the ancient ſouthern limits of the town, is occupied by lateral ſtreets, by ſome new ſquares, by one or two inſulated manſions, by the High School, the Infirmary, the College, and one or two other public buildings. Weſtward is the Graſs-market, in which hay, ſtraw, grain, ſheep, horſes, cows, and oxen have long been expoſed to public ſale;—Heriot's Hoſpital, a noble charitable foundation, of which the revenues have not been perverted from the juſt, original purpoſes;—and, in the midſt of an extenſive burying-ground, that venerable religious ſtructure, the Grey Friar's-church. Many of the old buildings in this part of Edinburgh are continually in a ſtate of dilapidation and renewal. The old caſtellated ſtructure gives place ſtill more and more to a lighter, cleanlier, and more commodious plan of building.—But, perhaps another century may elapſe ere the Old Town of Edinburgh ſhall be, in all its parts, completely accommodated to the modern methods of living and of trading induſtry. It was when every town was, as it were, but the enlarged *bas-cour* of a caſtle, when people crowded within the walls for protection againſt hoſtility, that, in order to afford dwellings to as numerous a population as might be, the faſhion of raiſing houſes like thoſe at Edinburgh began. It was continued here, from uſe, and on account of the advantage which was found in ſharing the privileges of burgeſſes.

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The Southern Suburbs are much leſs regular in arrangement, than the oppoſite New Town. The acceſs to them is principally by Bridge-ſtreet, compoſed of the North Bridge that paſſes acroſs the evacuated baſon of the North Loch, and the South Bridge which, in the ſame line of direction, covers the Cowgate. At its northern extremity, this ſtreet has directly in front the Regiſter-office, one of the moſt beautiful and uſeful edifices in Scotland. On the ſides of the South Bridge, and at one end of the North Bridge, are a number of very rich and elegant ſhops. The College and the Infirmary ſtand oppoſite to one-anothe, at the ſouthern end of Bridge ſtreet. The ſtreet terminates, at this end, in that which is named Nicolſon's-ſtreet; and the two together, viewed in their common line of direction, have an admirably fine effect to the eye. Weſtward, by the Parliament-ſquare and the Lawn-market, a ſimilar line of communication by bridges begins to be opened. There has been, for many years, a rude communication between the New and the Old Town, by an *earthen mound*.—To perfect this branch of the improvements of Edinburgh, the croſs-ſtreets ſhould, in general, be made twice or thrice as ſpacious, and not above one third as numerous as they are at preſent; and all the lower parts of the declivities ſhould be abandoned to the uſe of gardens, warehouſes and manufactories. It would be a pleaſant and ſalutary thing, if a living ſtream *of freſh* water might be conducted, in a clear channel, along that which is now the middle of the ſtreet of the Cowgate.

The Southern Suburbs, thus communicating with the Old and New Town, conſiſt of Lauriſton, Watſon's Hoſpital, George's-ſquare, Park-place, Buccleugh-place, Briſtol-ſtreet, Potter-row, Nicholſon's-ſtreet, Richmond, Pleaſance, and Croſs-cauſeway, &c. &c. George's-ſquare is one of the moſt elegant and agreeable places of reſidence in either this or any other town or city I have ſeen. Park-place is likewiſe occupied, as is alſo a part of Nicholſon's-ſtreet, by genteel families. The reſt of theſe ſuburbs are, in great part, inhabited by labourers, inferior tradeſmen and ſtudents. The houſes of the poorer people in general, even in the modern-built parts of Edinburgh, have not at all the lightneſs and chearful cleanlineſs of the ſnug brick-houſes which are reared for dwellings to perſons of the ſame claſs in London and its vicinity.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following remarks, the reſult of practical knowledge and accurate obſervation, may demonſtrate the cauſe of the late ſcarcity, and of the abſurdity of ſuppoſing that the price of corn has been kept up by farmers, millers, mealmen, &c.

1ſt. The unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſons for ſeveral years paſt has doubtleſsly contributed to the ſcarcity; for in the laſt *nine* years, the produce of the land has not exceeded that of *ſeven* in the nine preceding years. This may more fully appear, by the following obſervations on the ſtate of the ſeaſons and crops, from the year 1792 to the preſent time.

1792 was exceedingly rainy from the beginning, continuing through the harveſt until April 1793. The land, in many places, did not produce half a crop, and much of that was damaged. A great quantity of land could not be ſown to wheat in the autumn.

1793. January, February and March wet; nearly one-third of the land, in many places, could not be ſown to Lent grain, and much of that ſown produced but little, through the unfavourable ſeed-time and the drought in the ſummer; but a great quantity of land was ſown to wheat in the autumn.

1794. March was again exceedingly wet, ſo that a conſiderable quantity of the land intended for Lent corn could not be ſown, and a great deal of that which was ſown produced but little. The peas and vetches were almoſt totally deſtroyed by the blight or blaſt, in the latter end of May. Part of the ſummer was dry, and the wheat looked well until near the harveſt, but yielded little more than one-third of the quantity expected.

1795. A ſevere winter and great floods; very rainy in March and during the hay-harveſt; ſome froſts in June did conſiderable damage. Wheat was at a very high price, the old ſtock being nearly exhauſted by the time of harveſt. The crops of corn were pretty good and harveſted well, but the autumn being very dry, the quantity of wheat ſown was conſiderably leſs than uſual.

1796. A cold and dry ſpring; the crops of corn were in moſt places good and harveſted well, and the autumn was a good ſeed-time for wheat.

1797. The winter was mild and wet; a great quantity of wheat was deſtroyed by the wire-worm, &c. Rainy in the ſpring and in the latter part of the ſum-

mer, whereby the grain was damaged, and it was alſo very light.

1798. A cold and backward ſpring, but a favourable ſeed-time. Of wheat, beans, peas, barley and oats, there was a tolerable crop, which was harveſted well, except the late crops, which were much damaged by the rainy weather. A great quantity of land could not be ſown to wheat, through the abundance of rain, which continued the whole of the autumn, and much of the wheat ſown in wet land rotted.

1799. A very wet winter, ſpring, ſummer, and autumn, ſo that full one-third of the land could not be ſown to grain at all; a good deal of that which was ſown produced but little, and much was damaged by the wetneſs of the harveſt, as alſo was moſt of the hay. A vaſt deal of land could not be ſown to wheat in the autumn, and of that ſown much periſhed, through the wetneſs of the ſeaſon and badneſs of the ſeed. Severe froſts ſet in early, by which the wheat in the ground was injured.

1800. A wet winter and ſpring until the middle of May, ſo that in ſome diſtricts half the land intended for Lent corn could not be ſown in ſeaſon, and that which was ſown late, came to little. The latter end of May and beginning of June was a fine growing ſeaſon, but the ſummer afterwards was very hot and dry. The crops of corn were very light, except peas, but of thoſe the quantity ſown was very ſmall, owing to the wet winter and ſpring. A very great ſcarcity in autumn; but an unuſual quantity of land ſown to wheat, the ſeaſon being very favourable until the end of the year.

An old adage ſays, "that a buſhel of March duſt is worth a king's ranſom;" and every one experienced in agriculture knows that rainy weather at ſeed time as well as at harveſt is very prejudicial to the produce of grain in this kingdom. In ſuch ſeaſons, the greateſt part of the arable-land cannot be ploughed to any advantage, and if grain is ſown where the land is very wet, it ſeldom produces more than half a crop; but in many diſtricts a fourth part of the land cannot be ſown at all in rainy ſeaſons. The vale-lands, which in fruitful years are the moſt productive, are moſt affected by unfavourable ſeaſons.

2dly. The many falſe paragraphs publiſhed in the newſpapers reſpecting the crops of grain in this kingdom, have contributed not a little to the high price; and the conſequences of them have been ſeverely felt, not only in the diſcontent and inclination to rioting that appeared amongſt the people, and which, in ſome meaſure, may be attributed to thoſe paragraphs; but we are informed by the Americans, that, had it not been for ſuch miſſtatements as appeared in moſt of the papers announcing the very great abundance of the crops in the kingdom, the exportation of corn and flour from their country to ours would have been very great, four months ſooner than it was, whereby wheat would have been prevented from riſing to the enormous price which it did. The printers of newſpapers ſhould, therefore, be eſpecially careful to have their information from experienced men, and not from thoſe who, travelling, perhaps, through a great part of the kingdom, form a judgment by looking at the corn as they ride along; for it is impoſſible to aſcertain the ſtate of the crops, by viewing the fields in riding from place to place. The farmers themſelves are frequently deceived for want of more narrowly inſpecting their corn, and often much diſappointed in the caſt or yield when it comes to be threſhed.

3dly. The war was, in ſome meaſure, a cauſe of the ſcarcity; for, in a general peace, corn might be imported from any part of Europe or America, at a much leſs expence, and therefore rendered cheaper. The demand for foreign ſervice, expeditions, ſea-ſtores, &c. would alſo be leſſened. Beef, pork, cheeſe, butter, &c. are dearer, in time of war, from the ſame cauſes. With reſpect to the great fluctuations in the markets, they are not at all to be wondered at, if we reflect, that when corn is at a very high price, very few who are concerned therein keep much ſtock by them; and if the market happens to fall, they will not buy, until that which they have is nearly exhauſted; but being at length forced to purchaſe, the market takes a turn, upon which they all eagerly purchaſe, and the commodity, of courſe, is advanced in price.

The importation of corn and flour has certainly been very great; but when it is conſidered, that the conſumption of corn in this kingdom amounts to, at leaſt, 150,000 quarters per week; the quantity imported will appear comparatively trifling.

As to the opinion, that farmers, &c. keep up the price of corn by unfair means, it is contrary to common ſenſe; for is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that many hundred thouſand men, diſperſed all over the kingdom, can combine together ſo as to keep up the price of a commodity; if ſo, why

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do they not the ſame at all times. Beſides, the farmer knows it is contrary to his intereſt to have corn dear, which will occaſion an advance in his rent, a certain and conſtant diſadvantage, whilſt a high price for corn is only a contingent advantage. Neither can millers, mealmen, &c. enhance the price by monopoly, for corn and flour are articles which will ſoon damage, and ſometimes will be almoſt ſpoiled by keeping them a few weeks. J. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* CALMUCS, *their* MANNERS, *and* CUSTOMS*.

Sarepta, July, 1793.

I Had lately the pleaſure to attend the Ruſſian councillor of ſtate, M. Pallas, and his family, on a viſit to a Calmuc Prince; and I flatter myſelf that a deſcription of the horde, and of the manner in which we were entertained by the Prince's family, will prove acceptable to you.

The Calmucs belong to thoſe nomadical peoples who in the plains and deſerts on the Volga and the Ural (Yaik) live a truly patriarchal life, in ſeparate hordes, under the government of their chiefs; drawing their ſubſiſtence entirely from their herds and flocks, and remaining only ſo long in one place as they can find paſture for them. The horde of the above-mentioned Prince was now encamped near the German colony Sarepta, our preſent place of reſidence.

The choice of the day on which, in conſequence of an invitation from the Prince, we were to viſit the Calmuc camp was left to M. Pallas; and he appointed Friday, being their day of reſt, like our Sunday, ſo that we might have an opportunity of aſſiſting at the public worſhip of their gods. We were unacquainted with the Calmuc language; but M. Hammell, maſter of-police at Sarepta, who had lived ſeveral years among the Calmucs, was ſo obliging as to accompany us, and undertake the office of interpreter.

It was in the middle of June, in the moſt delightful ſeaſon of the year, that we made this excurſion. The weather was very favourable, the air pure and ſerene, and the ſun aroſe in full ſplendour, announcing a fine ſummers-day.

Our road led through the German village *Schönbrunn*, which is diſtant two verſts from Sarepta, and derives its name from a ſpring, the water of which is conducted in pipes to the latter place. Having paſſed the agreeable wood *Tſchapurnick*, which lies near Schönbrunn, and belongs to the coloniſts, we found ourſelves in an extenſive barren deſert, and, after travelling eight verſts more, arrived at the tract of country where we were to meet with the horde. We ſoon reached an eminence, commanding a full view of a broad valley, in which ſtood their camp, in ſcattered cluſters of tents, and which was hitherto hidden from us by the hills over which we had paſſed. The rays of the ſun had added freſh luſtre to the ſoft verdure of the fruitful plain, through which a ſmall rivulet glided with gentle meanders. Innumerable herds of camels, horſes, ſheep, and horned cattle, were feeding on the downs, the limits of which our eye could not reach; and various groups of men were buſily employed in their various occupations. The newneſs and uncommonneſs of the ſcene before us made an impreſſion which it is impoſſible to deſcribe. We ſtood a conſiderable time on the eminence, abſorbed in the contemplation of the fine proſpect before us, and gave ourſelves up to our feelings, while our eager eyes wandered over the various objects that preſented themſelves to our view.

As ſoon as we were obſerved by the Calmucs, the Prince, a young man about ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age, and of rather a rude appearance, came on horſeback to meet us, accompanied by ſeveral of his court-retinue. His dreſs conſiſted of a coat of light-blue cloth, ornamented with gold taſſels, and reaching down as low as the knee; the ſleeves were ſlit up; and his under garment was of the ſame length. He wore yellow boots, and a ſabre at his ſide, and on his head a little flat yellow cap, with a black border. His hair plaited into a cue on the crown of the head. His attendants had very little in their dreſs to diſtinguiſh it from that of the common Calmucs. When they had approached near enough, the Prince diſmounted to bid us welcome; and, having informed us of the indiſpoſition of his mother, accompanied us down into the valley, to the encampment of the horde.

A little before we reached it, a wooden croſs, which was ſtuck in the ground, attracted my attention. It was about two feet high; and red, white, and blue twiſted yarn was drawn from the upper point to the two ſides of the croſs-beams, and thence again down towards the upright one, ſo as to form an oblique-ſtanding quadrangle.

* From the Letter of a gentleman reſiding at Sarepta, to his friend in Germany.

quadrangle. At the ends of the croſs-beam hung taſſels of the ſame three-colouredyarn. Having inquired the uſe of this croſs, I was told, that it had been placed there by the prieſts on account of the ſickneſs of the Prince's mother, and as a means towards effecting her ſpeedy recovery. It ſeemed ſtrange to me, that theſe Heathen prieſts ſhould have choſen for this purpoſe a croſs, the ſymbol of Chriſtianity.

Our arrival, which was a before-unſeen phenomenon to the horde, attracted the attention of all. Men and youths left their herds, and the women, who were engaged in making butter, in weaving felt, ſewing, and other domeſtic employments, came running out of their tents, with their children, to view the ſtrangers.

The whole behaviour and appearance of theſe people evinced a great rudeneſs and want of civilization. Many of the men were half naked, and even boys of ten years of age flocked around us in the ſame ſtate as they had come out of the hands of Nature. The women and girls muſt, however, be excepted from this general charge of unbecoming nudity, though it muſt be owned, that their cloaths were not remarkably clean or neat.

The boys who had from their infancy been deſtined for the prieſthood, had their heads cloſe-ſhaven: but the others, for the moſt part, wore in the plaits of their hair ſmall bells, which jingled at every motion of the body. Almoſt every one, men, boys, women, and young girls, even children from three to four years of age, had tobacco-pipes in their mouths; which, joined to the nakedneſs, brown mulatto-colour, and characteriſtic broad Calmuc faces, gave the children a truly ridiculous, and even ape-like, appearance. The ſtrange ſight of theſe naked boys and half-naked men was quite new and unexpected to us, eſpecially to the ladies of our party, who, bluſhing with ſhame and confuſion, knew not whither to turn, that leſs offenſive objects might meet their eyes.

At laſt, accompanied by a great crowd, we arrived at the huts, or *kibitks* (as they are called), of the horde. They were all made of brown felt, had a very dirty and ſmoaky appearance; and the fleſh and hides, which were hung on them to dry, rendered them ſtill more diſguſting. Two only, which ſtood conſpicuous in the middle of the others, were diſtinguiſhed by their ſuperior ſize, and by their colour, being of white felt; and we learned that one of them was the habitation of the prince, and the other the temple of their gods.—Having obſerved ſmall wooden wind-mill-wings fixed at the entrance of the brown felt huts, I inquired for what purpoſe they were put there, and was told, that they were *praying-machines*, on which the owner of the hut cauſes certain prayers to be written by the prieſts, that they may be turned round by the wind, and he thereby be freed from the trouble of repeating them himſelf. The prieſts have likewiſe a very commodious method of expediting their prayers: when they have a number of petitions to offer up for the people, they for this purpoſe make uſe of a cylindrical wooden-box, into which they throw the written prayers; and having placed it perpendicularly on a ſtick, they ſit down beſide it, pull it backwards and forwards with a ſtring, gravely ſmoaking their pipes while performing the ceremony; for, according to their doctrine, in order to render prayer efficacious, it is only neceſſary that it be put in motion; and it is a matter of indifference, whether this be done by means of the lips, of a wind-mill, or of a cylindrical box.

Adjoining to the Prince's kibitk ſtood another, likewiſe ſomewhat larger than the others, which ſerved for a kitchen. Although the Prince's kibitk was diſtinguiſhed from the other felt-huts by its external appearance, and by its much larger ſize, yet the entrance to it was ſo low, that we could not go in without ſtooping: but we found the interior of it very roomy, and ornamented in a ſingular manner.

The middle of the ground was covered with a variegated carpet, and the other parts with freſh-mown graſs. Round about the ſides ſtood or hung a number of cheſts with iron-cramps, leather-bottles, ſaddles, guns, bows, arrows, and other warlike inſtruments. Oppoſite to the entrance of the kibitk lay the princeſs on a low ſopha, over which hung feſtoons of yellow ſilk. She appeared to be about fifty years of age, had an orange-coloured ſilk dreſs, and on her head a Calmuc cap, likewiſe of a yellow colour (which is held ſacred among the Calmucs) with a black border and her hair hung down over her ſhoulders in two long plaits.

The ſiſter of the young prince, a girl of about fifteen or ſixteen years of age, of a pleaſing phyſiognomy, and who, for a Calmuckels, might be deemed a beauty, met us at the entrance of the tent, and welcomed the ladies of our party. She wore a wide dreſs of green ſilk, and had a red

a red tuft on the crown of her yellow cap. Her hair was formed into many ſmall plaits.

As we approached the mother of the Prince, ſhe raiſed herſelf up a little from her ſopha, bid us welcome by a nod of her head, and made us take our places near her; ſome of the cheſts being puſhed forward to the right of the Princeſs, to ſerve as ſeats for the ladies.

The crowd of people, who had followed us, remained on the outſide of the kibitk. Beſides the Prince and his family, ſeveral other perſons of both ſexes, belonging to the court-retinue, were with us in the tent. The Princeſs opened the converſation by inquiring our names, age, condition, and the like.

In the mean time, a leather flaſk, full of ſpirits, and a ſmall ſet of China cups and ſaucers, in a ſmall wooden cheſt, probably the moſt precious furniture the Princeſs was poſſeſſed of, was brought out. Some of the ſpirituous liquor, which the Calmucs diſtill from ſour mare's milk, was poured into one of the ſaucers, and handed to the company. Moſt of our party refuſed this ſingular liquor. I endeavoured, from curioſity, to drink a little of it, but could not reconcile myſelf to the taſte of it; I could, however, perceive that, if, drunken in large quantities, it muſt be very intoxicating. M. Policemaſter Hammel, however, who by a long reſidence among theſe people had become accuſtomed to their manner of life, took a hearty draught of this welcoming potation.

M. Pallas then, in order to treat the company with ſomething more palatable, had ſome of the wheaten bread and wine, which we had brought with us for breakfaſt, fetched from the carriage, and preſented to the Princeſs, to the Prince, and to his ſiſter. As the Calmucs cultivate no corn, the bread was a great rarity to them, and they devoured it with much appetite. The Prince and young Princeſs gave a part of what they had received from M. Pallas to thoſe ſtanding neareſt them, and theſe again divided it with their neighbours, ſo that each received only a ſmall morſel. In the ſame manner they proceeded with the wine, which the prieſts eſpecially ſeemed very much to reliſh; the Prince being the only one of the company who refuſed it. But his mother, who, in handing about the wine, had been forgotten, requeſted us herſelf to give her ſome. All the Calmucs preſent then received from the prieſts out of round braſs bottles, which they conſtantly carry about with them hanging on the left ſide of their girdles, a few drops of holy water, with which they purified their mouths, and then ſpit it out again.

We could not help remarking the unmannerly behaviour of the prieſts and the attendants of the court, who, even in the preſence of the Prince and his family, were not aſhamed to commit indecencies which, in countries only a little civilized, we ſhould hardly pardon in the loweſt vulgar; for ſome of thoſe ſtanding behind us ſhocked our ears with the pretty loud exploſions of their overcharged ſtomachs.

About nine o'clock, we went with the Prince, and the crowd of people who had remained on the outſide of his tent, to the *kibitk* which was fitted up to ſerve for a temple. Like that of the Prince, it was made of white felt, and perfectly reſembled it in ſize and ſhape. Oppoſite to the entrance, there ſtood, in the back-ground, on an altar about three feet high, ſeven cups full of water, and above them the principal divinities were hung up, being painted in a variety of ridiculous forms, with divers glaring colours, on parchment. Round the ſides of the tent hung the other pretty numerous pictures of their gods, conſiſting only of black outlines drawn on parchment. The ground was covered with carpets. Eight prieſts performed the ſervice. Their long wide garments were made of orange-coloured nankin; from their right ſhoulders to the left thigh they wore red belts, faſtened to a girdle of the ſame colour, whence depended the little braſs bottle for holding holy water. Their cloſe-ſhaven heads were covered with yellow, flat, round hats; and their boots were of yellow Morocco leather.

The laics, who take no part in the divine ſervice, but leave the whole to be performed by the prieſts, who compoſe almoſt a fourth part of the nation, remained on the outſide of the kibitk, and lifted up the felt, that they might have a view of the whole. The eight prieſts having ſeated themſelves, with their legs croſſed, in two rows from the altar towards the door, two of them began the ſervice with wooden pipes, on which they for ſome time preluded in horrid diſſonance: the whole then joined in a chant, which perfectly correſponded with the preceding muſic. The chorus being finiſhed, the two prieſts again began their cat's muſic, and two others joined in the concert on two horns, with wide mouths, and four yards long; and two others had ſmall

drums, faſtened to a ſtick, which they beat with an inſtrument made of iron-wire, having a wooden handle at the lower end, and at the upper a leather knob. The remaining two of the officiating prieſts, at the ſame time, with various ridiculous grimaces, clapped their hands, and, in conjunction with the two kettle-drummers, chaunted with great vociferation. The penetrating ſqueaking noiſe of the two ſmall pipes, the loud droning of the horns, the inceſſant drumming and clapping of hands, and the harſh voices of the prieſts, formed a moſt abominable concert, ſuch as might be expected from a band of Furies; and we were heartily glad when it was finiſhed. They then murmured forth a few prayers in uniſon, with which the ſervice concluded; when we again returned to the tent of the Prince. Here a large, not very clean, veſſel full of Calmuc tea awaited us. They prepare their tea with milk, butter, and ſalt, and it looked like milk-coffee. Some of this liquor was offered to us in a large wooden-bowl; but we declined partaking of it, alleging as an excuſe, that we were not accuſtomed to drink hot liquors at that time of the day.

The prieſts then mixed in the converſation, repreſenting to us the ſtate of the horde, and complaining of the encroachments of the new Ruſſian colonies, which were ſo numerous, that the neighbouring Calmucs began to be in want of paſture for their flocks and herds.

It being now time for us to return home, we took leave of the Prince's family. His mother recommended her children to M. Pallas, adding, that ſhe herſelf was too far advanced in years to be able to enjoy the benefit of his protection. The Prince and his ſuite accompanied us a part of the way, and we arrived in ſafety at Sarepta, without repenting that we had made this excurſion to viſit the chief of a nomadical horde of Calmucs.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF GALIANI.

FERDINAND GALIANI was born in Naples about the year 1720. He was deſcended of a noble family, his father being a Marquis, and his uncle a benedictine monk, and afterwards promoted to the dignities of Archbiſhop and Great Almoner to the King. The Archbiſhop was a man of ſuperior talents, celebrated for his prudent conduct (being that of a nice neutrality) during the memorable ſtruggles between *Sacerdotium* and *Imperium*, and entitled to unfading honours in the Hiſtory of the two Sicilies, for having been the chief author and promoter of the famous concordate of 1741, which happily terminated the juriſdictional diſputes between the court of Naples and the Holy See.

To the high preferments and care of this uncle Galiani was indebted for a liberal education, and for the high character he afterwards attained in Italian literature. By an ancient law of the kingdom of Naples, the Great Almoner of the King, is *ipſo facto* conſtituted ſuperintendant of the univerſity, and exerciſes a conſiderable ſhare of authority and ſome juriſdiction over its profeſſors and ſtudents. It was therefore no wonder that a perſon in ſuch a ſituation ſhould be courted by the firſt literary men; and ſtill leſs ſo, that the education of the nephews of *Monſignor Galiani* ſhould be aſſigned to tutors of eminent abilities.

If the teſtimonies of the inſtructors of young Galiani may be implicitly credited, he diſplayed very early an extraordinary genius in every line of ſtudy. According to their reports, at the age of ſixteen, he had maſtered the Latin and Greek languages, and was equally acquainted with claſſical literature, the mathematics, philoſophy, and with the civil and canon law.

At the age of twenty, about the year 1740, he made his entrance on the ſtage of literature, by publiſhing a ludicrous work, which evinced the turn of his genius for wit and humour. It was a prevailing cuſtom at that time in Naples (as well as in other cities of Italy), on the deceaſe of any great or eminent perſon, to make a large collection of ſongs, ſonnets, epigrams, elegies, and inſcriptions, in praiſe of the real or reputed talents and virtues of the deceaſed. This nonſenſe had grown ſo much into faſhion, that Counſellor *di Gennaro*, and Canon Mazzochi, the former one of the moſt illuſtrious civilians, the latter deemed the greateſt antiquarian of the age, both allowed to be men of polite and elegant taſte as Latin writers, and perhaps

perhaps inferior to none ſince the revival of ancient literature, were the moſt active in employing their pens on ſimilar ſubjects, proſtituting their valuable talents in theſe whimſical exertions. The abuſe called loudly for reformation, and nothing could have better anſwered the purpoſe than a *jeu d'eſprit* calculated to cover it with ridicule. Galiani, catching the opportunity of the death of a famous public executioner, named *Jannaccone*, ſported a droll funereal collection of proſe and verſe in his praiſe, in which the manner and ſtyle of the reſpective authors, accuſtomed to that ſort of compoſitions, were ingeniouſly perſonated and burleſqued. Moliere, by his happy comedy, *Les Femmes Savantes*, cured the mania of his countrywomen for the ſtudy of claſſical literature, and the Meſdames Daciers, after its appearance, were no more to be found in France. Galiani, however, was not ſo fortunate in curing the folly of his countrymen for funeral collections. To the diſgrace of the Italian nation, this abſurd cuſtom continued to prevail many years afterwards; and ſo late as the year 1783, on the death of the Princeſs of Roccella, an inſignificant woman, in every ſenſe of the word excepting one, we witneſſed a profuſion of compoſitions in the ſame ſtrain, by the beſt Italian poets, including the reſpectable Bettinelli, in a volume too, printed on large ſuperfine paper; and, to complete the farce, with the inimitable types of BODONI!

Much about the ſame time, Galiani had an opportunity, in another work, of producing another ſpecimen of his humour. Pope Benedict XIV. had applied to his uncle, the Great Almoner, to procure him a complete collection of the various materials which compoſe Mount Veſuvius. This Prelate intruſted the commiſſion to his nephew, who actually undertook to make the collection, accompanying each article with a ſhort philoſophical comment. Soon after, he addreſſed them in a box to the Pontiff, with an humorous inſcription to the whole—*Si filius Dei es, fac ut* LAPIDES *iſti* PANES *fiant.*—The turn of this motto was eaſily apprehended by the Pope, who was himſelf one of the wittieſt men of his age, and it could not fail to procure Galiani what he hinted at. He accordingly received ſoon afterwards a rich abbey, worth four thouſand ducats (nearly ſeven hundred pounds) per annum. It is a deſirable condition for men of letters when they have to deal with ſovereigns like Benedict XIV.! But how ſeldom do we find, in the chronological tables of princes, men like him, whoſe virtues reflected honour on the diadem, and would have been an ornament to any church!

Theſe exertions, however, were of inferior moment, compared with the hiſtory of the human mind. Galiani ſoon afterwards diſplayed his abilities in a philoſophical line: and we find him, about the year 1745, publiſhing his well-known political tract, *Trattato della Moneta* (a Treatiſe on Money). This was unanimouſly pronounced in Italy an original and capital publication. The important ſcience of political-economy was then, as it were, in its infancy; in England, indeed, a few hints had been ſuggeſted on the ſubject by Mr. Locke, and other writers; and ſome fewer in France, by Melon and Tutot; no one conſequently will diſpute the palm of originality with M. Galiani.

It was this work which firmly eſtabliſhed his reputation in the world. He was now appointed ſecretary to the Neapolitan ambaſſador in Paris, where he ſoon exhibited other ſpecimens of his philoſophical abilities, by publiſhing an *Eſſay on the Commerce of Corn*. This new work was very favourably received in France, where ſome of their philoſophers were candidly wont to ſay: *Le petit Italien eſt en cela plus inſtruit que nous.*—By the word *petit*, they alluded to the diminutive ſtature of the author.

It was not long before he was recalled to Naples, where he was appointed a counſellor in the tribunal of commerce, an office of magiſtracy not incompatible with the order of a clergyman. He retained this place during the remainder of his life; and as it required much time and application to perform its duties, M. Galiani after this was not ſo active in literary exertions as he had been heretofore. In 1779, he publiſhed a work *on the Origin of the Neapolitan Dialect*. This performance was thought not to bear an accurate correſpondence to the title. Galiani might have thrown much light upon this branch of Italian philology, as well as on the civil viciſſitudes of a nation whoſe misfortune it has been to be ſo frequently conquered or governed by foreign powers. His work was judged ſuperficial and unſatisfactory by thoſe who wiſhed that the intereſting queſtions involved in the ſubject ſhould have been profoundly and freely canvaſſed. In the year 1780, he publiſhed a treatiſe on the *Armed Neutrality*, which he dedicated to the late Empreſs Catherine of Ruſſia. This work, on a queſtion entirely new and complicated in the ſyſtem of public law of Europe, fell likewiſe conſiderably

conſiderably ſhort of the expectation of thoſe who had been before highly prepoſſeſſed in favour of the author.

M. Galiani died in 1789, having nearly attained the 70th year of his age. He was very ſhort in ſtature, extremely vivacious, remarkable for an uncommon ſhare of wit and humour, which frequently became ſatirical, and for ſeaſonable *bonsmots*, and ſmart repartees, in familiar converſation. He was highly admired by their Sicilian Majeſties, and kept a conſtant correſpondence with many European princes, and eſpecially with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. The late Empreſs of Ruſſia did him the honour to place his portrait in the Imperial Gallery at Peterſburg, by the ſide of Voltaire's. On account of his well known wit and vivacity, the late Mr. Gibbon uſed to call him—*That Laughing Philoſopher, the Abbé Galiani.*

Truth and impartiality oblige us, however, to remark here, that the literary fame of M. Galiani has been very much conteſted ſince his death. If ſome latent anecdotes recently brought to light are to be credited, by the influence of his birth, dignity, and power, he borrowed his beſt works from other perſons. It is believed by very great numbers of the Italians, that his witty collection of ſongs in honour of the deceaſed executioner Jannaccone, was really the production of M. Carcani, an eminent literary character of that time; that his *Treatiſe on Money* ſhould be aſcribed to M. Intieri, a Florentine economiſt; his Eſſay on the Commerce of Corn, to the illuſtrious Diderot; and, laſtly, his Hiſtory of the Italian Dialect, to M. Meola, a learned man in Naples, who lived in great poverty and diſtreſs. It may be further obſerved, that ſuch as have intimately converſed with M. Galiani ſhrewdly ſuſpected ſome artifices of this kind, even during his life-time. For, ſetting apart his witty and humorous ſallies, and reducing his method of diſcourſing and arguing to the ſcale of ſenſible and rational ideas, he frequently betrayed deficiency which indicated a narrow mind and ſuperficial information. When, moreover, we call to mind the high encomiums beſtowed on his genius yet adoleſcent, by the Profeſſors of the univerſity, and other eminent literary characters, who may well be thought caterers for the patronage of the Great Almoner, his uncle; we cannot help recollecting, at the ſame time, the brilliant pleaſantry of Voltaire on the celebrated Paſchal—*At twelve, he was an inventor of new theorems; at thirty, he was a mediocre geometer.*

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT *of the late* MAJOR-GENERAL GREENE, *of the* AMERICAN ARMY.

NATHANIEL GREENE, was born in the town of Warwick, and county of Kent, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, in or about the year 1741; and was the ſecond ſon of a reſpectable perſon of the ſame name, who was deſcended from ſome of the firſt ſettlers of that fertile country. His father was extenſively concerned in very lucrative iron-works, which he left to his children at his death, prior to the American war.

Nathaniel was endowed with an uncommon degree of penetration and judgment, which, with a benevolent mind and affable deportment, acquired him numerous and reſpectable friends; in conſequence of which, he was, at a very early period of life, choſen a Member of the Legiſlature of the (*then*) Colony of Rhode Iſland. The manner in which he acquitted this truſt, which was to the entire ſatisfaction of his conſtituents, procured him a permanent intereſt, and enſured him a ſeat in the Legiſlature, till, and at, the period of oppoſition to Great Britain.

After the commencement of hoſtilities at Lexington and Concord, the ſpirit of reſiſtance became general throughout the colonies; and Rhode Iſland was not deficient in her contributions. She raiſed three regiments of militia, the command of which was conferred on Mr. Greene, who was nominated Brigadier-general; and he reſigned the pacific principles of Quakeriſm, in which he had been bred, to take upon him a military command.

He led theſe troops to Cambridge, and there beheld three times as many troops as the Engliſh had ſuppoſed equal to a total conqueſt of the whole country, under the neceſſity of evacuating the city of Boſton, where they had firſt landed!

The General's merit and abilities were ſoon noticed by the diſcriminating eye of General Waſhington; who repoſed in him the utmoſt confidence, and paid a particular deference to his advice and opinion, on all occaſions of doubt and difficulty. This circumſtance had its accuſtomed tendency to excite jealouſy in the breaſts of officers of older ſtanding and higher rank, who uſed ſome degree of induſtry to ſupplant him with the Commander in Chief. His worth was, however, too well known, and he himſelf too much eſteemed by General Waſhington, to be eaſily ſupplanted by his adverſaries. In a

ſhort

ſhort time after this, he was appointed Major-general by the Congreſs*.

Towards the cloſe of 1776 he was preſent at the ſurpriſe of the Heſſian troops at Trenton, in New Jerſey; and, at the beginning of the next year, he ſerved at the battle of Prince Town. In both of theſe actions he highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and gave great ſatisfaction to General Waſhington and his country. At the battle of German Town, he commanded the left wing of the army, and his utmoſt endeavours were exerted to retrieve the misfortunes of that day; on that occaſion, he received the applauſe of the officers and troops, as well as the approbation of the Commander in Chief.

In March 1778 he was appointed Quartermaſter-general, which office he accepted under a ſtipulation that his rank in the army ſhould not be affected by it, and that he ſhould retain his right to command in time of action according to his ſtation and ſeniority. This privilege was accordingly exerciſed by him, for he commanded the right wing of the army at the battle of Monmouth.

About the middle of the ſame year an attack was concerted, in conjunction with the French fleet, on the Britiſh garriſon at Newport, Rhode Iſland. General Sullivan was appointed to lead the troops, and General Greene ſerved under him. This affair proved unſucceſsful; for the French Admiral having ſailed out of the harbour to engage Lord Howe's fleet, his ſquadron was diſperſed by a ſtorm, and the Americans were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. General Greene on this occaſion, alſo, acquired much credit, by the ſkill diſplayed by him in drawing off the army in ſafety.

The ſchemes of the Britiſh Commanders to effect ſomething deciſive in the New England States being now rendered abortive, and there being little hopes of better ſucceſs in that quarter, they determined to make the ſouthern colonies the ſcene of action, as they appeared to be not only leſs capable of defence, but promiſed more advantage to the invaders. An armament was accordingly equipped at New York; the army embarked there, on the 26th of December, 1779, and landed on the 11th of February, 1780, about thirty miles from *Charleſtown*, in South Carolina; which, after a brave defence, was ſurrendered to Sir Henry Clinton, on the 12th of May.

A ſeries of ill-ſucceſſes followed this event, and the American arms in South Carolina, were, in general, unſucceſsful. Such was the ſituation of affairs when General Waſhington appointed General Greene to command the Southern army, which Lord Cornwallis had nearly *annihilated*. He arrived at Charlotte, in Mecklenburgh county, in North Carolina, accompanied by General Morgan, who had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Southern States, and alſo acquired great reputation during the expedition againſt General Burgoyne. He found the forces which he was to command reduced to a ſmall number, both by defeats and by deſertion. The total returns were but nine hundred and ſeventy continentals, and thirteen hundred militia. Their proviſions, forage, and military ſtores, were in a ſtill worſe ſtate than even the troops themſelves. The men were without pay and almoſt naked; nor were ſupplies of cloathing to be procured nearer than two hundred miles. He had, in the midſt of all theſe inconveniences, to oppoſe a reſpectable and victorious body of veteran troops; but he, at the ſame time, enjoyed the good fortune to behold numerous bodies of men, who had hitherto remained neutral, driven to his aſſiſtance by the miſtaken zeal of the royaliſts, which compelled large numbers to an active defence of their perſons and property.

The ravages committed by individuals profeſſing to be royaliſts, and following Lord Cornwallis for the ſake of plunder and depredation, rather than from any motive of good will, or principle of attachment to the cauſe, ſoon gave offence to his Lordſhip; and anſwered, negatively, a good purpoſe to General Greene. The prudent meaſures taken by the latter, for, repairing every injury which the army had recently ſuſtained, as well as for conciliating the good will of the inhabitants by acts of humanity, juſtice, and kindneſs, ſoon brought together a conſiderable body of adherents to the revolution; yet it muſt be confeſſed that they were far inferior to the Britiſh party. Among theſe he regained the active ſervices of many diſtinguiſhed and enterprizing inhabitants of wealth and influence, who had either remained in a ſtate of inertneſs, from their dread of the ſuperiority of the Britiſh forces; or, whoſe apprehenſions, joined to their ignorance of what had been achieved in another quarter, had induced them to give up the conteſt as a point decidedly unfavourable to the cauſe of America.

The General, having thus reinforced the ſouthern army with all the ſtrength which could be collected together by the friends of the revolution, immediately detached General Morgan to the weſtern extremi-

* Auguſt 26th 1776.

ties of the ſtate, to protect thoſe who were well diſpoſed to the revolution from the ravages of the diſaffected.

This force, which was the firſt which had appeared there on the part of America for a conſiderable time, inſpired the friends of her cauſe with renovated ardour; and ſuch numbers flocked around Morgan's ſtandard, that Lord Cornwallis thought it proper to ſend Colonel (now General) Tarleton to diſlodge him from the ſtation he had taken. That officer, with every advantage which could be derived from a ſucceſsful reputation, is ſaid to have put himſelf at the head of a thouſand regular troops, with two field-pieces. On the 17th of January, 1781, at a place called the *Cow Pens*, he came up with General Morgan, whoſe force was inferior in point of numbers; and in addition to this, only one-third of his troops conſiſted of continental ſoldiers: the remainder conſiſted of undiſciplined militia. An engagement took place immediately, and the Americans proved victorious.

This ſucceſs on the part of General Greene entirely diſconcerted the plans of Lord Cornwallis; who could have had no idea of ſuch an enemy in South Carolina, which ſeemed to be completely conquered. He had, indeed, made the neceſſary arrangements for carrying his operations into the Northern States, where he was flattered with the proſpect of ſimilar ſucceſſes. Diſappointed, however, in theſe operations, he now found it neceſſary to poſtpone his deſign, and march ſpeedily after General Morgan, in hopes of not only recovering the priſoners, but of revenging the loſſes ſuſtained by Col. Tarleton. The rapid movements of the Americans once more eluded his efforts; and General Greene actually found means to effect a junction of the two diviſions of his little army, on the 7th of February: but it was yet too weak to reſiſt Lord Cornwallis, and he found it neceſſary to make a retrograde movement, which the vigilance of his Lordſhip was not able to prevent.

The American Commander having conducted his army in ſafety into Virginia, and received ſome reinforcements there, with the promiſe of ſtill more effectual aid, ſoon returned into North Carolina with the hopes of being able to act offenſively. He even encamped in the vicinity of his enemy, and conducted his enterprizes with ſuch ability and promptitude, that, during three weeks that he lay near to Lord Cornwallis, that officer was unable to reap any advantage from his ſuperiority; on the contrary, he found himſelf cut off from thoſe ſuccours which the royal party were diſpoſed to afford him.

About the beginning of March General Greene effected a junction with a continental regiment, and two conſiderable bodies of Virginia and North Carolina Militia. He then determined on attacking the Britiſh army without loſs of time; "being perſuaded," as he declared in his ſubſequent diſpatches, "that if he was ſucceſsful it would prove ruinous to the enemy; but, if otherwiſe, it would be only a partial evil to himſelf."

On the 14th he arrived at Guildford Court Houſe, from which place the Britiſh army was only twelve miles diſtant. His forces conſiſted of about four thouſand five hundred men, of whom near two-thirds were North Carolina and Virginia Militia. The Britiſh were about two thouſand four hundred, all regular troops, and the greater part were inured to diſcipline and ſervice in expeditions under an able commander, who, on the morning of the 15th, being appriſed of the enemy's intention, marched to meet him.

The engagement commenced at half an hour paſt one o'clock by a briſk cannonade; after which the Britiſh advanced in three columns, and attacked the North Carolina Militia, which gave way, and could not be rallied by its officers. This diſaſter decided the fate of the day, although the Virginia Militia, which compoſed the ſecond line, behaved with great gallantry; for they fought with great bravery, and ſeveral times returned to the charge after being repeatedly broken and diſordered, after they had kept up a heavy fire for a long time. At length, however, they were driven back on the third line; and the action becoming general, ſevere, and bloody, terminated in favour of Britiſh diſcipline againſt American numbers. This conflict laſted an hour and a half; and was ended by General Greene's ordering a retreat, when he perceived the enemy were on the point of ſurrounding his troops.

The loſs ſuſtained by Lord Cornwallis's army was ſtated at 532, including killed, wounded and miſſing; among whom were ſeveral officers of rank and importance.

Such trifling diſaſters as theſe, when compared with the more ripened ſcience of ſlaughter at the preſent day, may perhaps appear trivial: but they were, on this occaſion, deciſive in their conſequence, for, in three days after, Lord Cornwallis in his turn was impelled to a retrograde movement, and retreated from the ſcene of his victory to Wilmington, which is more than two hundred miles diſtant from the

field

field of battle, leaving behind him many of his troops, who were desperately wounded.

General Greene now formed the resolution of expelling the British entirely from South Carolina; and he some time afterwards returned thither for that purpose. His first object was to gain possession of Camden, where Lord Rawdon (now the Earl of Moira) was posted with about nine hundred men. This place, rendered strong by the united efforts of nature and art, was covered by a creek and a river on the south and east sides; and as securely defended by redoubts on the north and west. It seemed, therefore, to be too formidable a post to be carried by storm, with the small force which the American General then commanded, consisting chiefly of about seven hundred regulars. He therefore encamped at about a mile from the town, in order to prevent supplies from being carried thither on one hand, and to take advantage of any favourable circumstance on the other.

Lord Rawdon's situation was now rendered peculiarly distressing. He had detached Colonel Watson for the protection of the eastern frontiers, and recalled him on receiving intelligence of Gen. Greene's intentions; but this officer was so closely watched by General Marien, that it was impracticable for him to join Lord Rawdon. His Lordship's supplies were also very uncertain; and, should General Greene's reinforcements arrive, he might probably be compelled to surrender. He, therefore, armed every person who could use a gun, and attacked General Greene in his camp, which was obstinately defended, and for some time victory seemed to declare in favour of the American arms. Lieutenant-colonel, now General (*William*) Washington, who commanded the cavalry, had, at one time, not less than two hundred of Lord Rawdon's men prisoners; but, in consequence of the misconduct of an American officer, General Greene was compelled to retreat, having lost, in this action, about two hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. Lord Rawdon stated his loss at two hundred and fifty-eight.

This affair produced a similar result to the battle of Guildford: Lord Cornwallis was successful in that action, but retreated two hundred miles, and abandoned, for a time, his grand object of marching northward. In the latter case, Lord Rawdon enjoyed the honour of the field, but was shortly after reduced to the necessity of quitting his post, and leaving behind him several sick and wounded.

The evacuation of Camden, and the vigilance of General Greene and his army, gave a new face to the affairs of South Carolina, where the British influence declined with as much rapidity as it had formerly been established. The numerous forts which the English had garrisoned fell, one after another, into the hands of the Americans. Orangeburgh, Motte, Watson, George Town, Granby, and all the rest (Fort Ninety-six excepted) were surrendered; and a considerable number of prisoners, with artillery and military stores, were found in them.

On the 22d of May General Greene commenced his operations before *Ninety six*, with the main body of his little army. The siege was carried on for some time with considerable spirit, and the place, on the other hand, was defended with great courage. At length the works were so far reduced that the place must have infallibly surrendered, if the arrival of three regiments from Europe, which landed at Charlestown, had not enabled Lord Rawdon to march to the relief of so important a post.

The superiority of the British forces now preponderated once more, and offered only to General Greene the alternative of either raising the siege, or attacking the place by storm, before the arrival of the expected reinforcements. He attempted the latter, and was repulsed with the loss of one hundred and fifty men, after which he retreated over Saluda river.

This active and vigilant officer did not however despond. It was in vain that his friends wished to persuade him to retire to Virginia, for he boldly replied—"I will recover the country, or die in the attempt."

His plan seems to have been, at this period, to avoid any decisive engagement until the British force should become divided; nothing, therefore, but a few immaterial skirmishes took place for some time.

On the 9th of September however he assembled two thousand men, and proceeded to attack the British, under command of Colonel Stewart, who were posted at the Eutaw Springs in South Carolina.

As the Americans advanced to the attack, they fell in with some of the reconnoitring-parties of the English, about two or three miles in front of the main-body; these, being closely pursued, were driven back, and the action soon became general. The militia however were forced at length to give way, but were well supported by the second line; and during the hottest part of the engagement, General Greene ordered the Maryland and Virginia Conti-

Continentals to charge with the bayonet, which decided the day, for theſe troops ruſhed on with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Britiſh lines being ſoon broken and diſordered, the troops were cloſely purſued, and about five hundred taken priſoners.

The Engliſh, however, made a ſecond ſtand, in a poſition favoured by impenetrable encloſures and a piqueted garden; and Lieutenant Colonel Waſhington, after having made every effort to diſlodge them, was wounded and taken priſoner. Four ſix-pounders were brought forward to play upon them, but theſe alſo fell into their hands; and it being found impracticable to acquire any further advantage, the Americans retired, leaving a piquet on the field of action.

The Congreſs honoured General Greene with a Britiſh ſtandard, and a gold medal, emblematical of this ſucceſsful affair, "*for his wiſe, deciſive, and magnanimous conduct in the action at the Eutaw Springs, in which, with a force inferior in number to that of the enemy, he obtained a moſt ſignal victory.*"

The battle of Eutaw, although rather equivocal in point of actual ſucceſs, yet effected ſo material a change in the affairs of South Carolina, that the Britiſh troops afterwards confined themſelves chiefly to the town of Charleſtown, being content with a few foraging and depredatory excurſions, in which little more than ſkirmiſhing occurred.

In this ſituation of affairs the American ſoldiers endured great and extraordinary hardſhips, in conſequence of being deprived of many neceſſaries and comforts; and a plot was at length hatched to deliver up their victorious General to his adverſaries: happily for the cauſe of America, there were only twelve perſons concerned in it, and the deſign, equally deſperate and atrocious, was providentially diſcovered.

The ſurrender of Lord Cornwallis's army, at the ſiege of York, in Virginia, (where General Waſhington commanded in perſon) had, at length, convinced the Britiſh Miniſtry of the impracticability of ſubjugating the United States, and they diſcontinued offenſive operations. It had been reported, from the beginning of 1782, that Charleſtown was to be evacuated; and it was officially announced for the ſeventh of Auguſt, but did not take place till the ſeventeenth of December.

The period having at laſt arrived, when Great Britain thought proper to acknowledge the Independence of the United States; the officers of the army, after eſtabliſhing the Society of Cincinnatus, retired to plough their paternal fields. Among the reſt, General Greene was now at liberty to return to his native country, where he diſplayed the ſame equanimity and good conduct as a citizen which he had evinced during his military career, in the courſe of which the two Carolinas were reſcued from invaſion, and the grand ſtruggle, in a great meaſure, decided.

While the General was abſent from Rhode-Iſland, political animoſities had riſen to a conſiderable height among his countrymen; and, on his return, he exerted himſelf, ſucceſsfully, in reſtoring harmony and quiet. In October, 1785, he embarked on board a veſſel for Georgia, to viſit his eſtate in that part of America. While employed there, on his domeſtic affairs, he happened to walk out in the month of June, in the extreme heat of an exceſſive hot day, and being taken ſuddenly ill, died on the 19th of the ſame month, in the year 1796.

On receiving the account of this melancholy event, the inhabitants of Savannah expreſſed the moſt poignant grief and concern. The ſtores and ſhops were immediately ſhut up, and the ſhipping in the harbour diſplayed their colours half-maſt high. The body was carried to the capital of the province, and interred on the 20th of the ſame month, in a public manner, being attended by the Society of the Cincinnati, the militia, citizens, &c.

General Greene left behind him a widow and five children, the eldeſt of whom was about eleven years old at the time of his father's death.

On Tueſday, the 12th of Auguſt following, the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, came to the following reſolution:—

RESOLVED—That a Monument be erected to the Memory of Nathaniel Greene, Eſquire, at the Seat of Federal Government, with the following Inſcription:—

SACRED to the MEMORY of
NATHANIEL GREENE, ESQUIRE,
Who departed this Life
On the NINETEENTH of JUNE,
M,DCC,LXXXVI.
Late MAJOR GENERAL
In the SERVICE of the UNITED STATES,
AND
COMMANDER of their ARMY
IN THE
SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.
The UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS
ASSEMBLED,
In Honour of his
PATRIOTISM, VALOUR, and ABILITY,
HAVE ERECTED THIS MONUMENT.

ORI-

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE charge is too generally urged againſt farmers, that they are reluctant to acknowledge the ſupplies of Providence to have been *abundant*, with *whatever liberality* thoſe ſupplies may have been beſtowed. Incloſed you have a copy of verſes, which I drew up to read to my own labourers at their harveſt-ſupper, after lodging fifty acres of wheat ſafely in the barn. The lines have no other merit than as breathing a different ſpirit from what the agricultural intereſt are too generally charged with. Having the pen in my hand, I have likewiſe added a few lines on the intended incloſure of Enfield-chace, by which my own ſituation will particularly ſuffer, my premiſes, for nearly a mile, being benefited by the ornamental ſhade and ſhelter of the woods. Though a decided friend to incloſures, I may be allowed to lament the conſequent devaſtations of the axe, while I acknowledge the political neceſſity of the meaſure, and am, Sir, your's, &c.

A. WILKINSON, M. D.

White-webb Farm,
Enfield-chace, Oct. 22, 1801.

BLOW joyfully the winding horn
Among the riſing ricks of corn;
Lo! the laſt waggon's come!
The wheat and barley now are ſtor'd,
Enough to fill the winter hoard—
So ſhout the harveſt home!

We've riſen with the earlieſt light,
And work'd till evening clos'd in night
The loaded field to clear;
What wheat before our ſickles fell!
What oats! what barley! few can tell,
So thick they roſe in ear!

No falling rain, no cloudy ſkies,
No lightning flaſhing in our eyes,
No workmen at a ſtand:
Thanks to a liberal Providence,
That does with kindeſt hand diſpenſe
His bleſſings thro' the land.

No corn by the fierce tempeſt laid,
No mildew blaſts the ſick'ning blade,
No blight ſhrinks up the ear.
The *poor man* pray'd—his voice was heard:
God, ever faithful to his word,
With plenty crowns the year!

He does both hay and corn prepare,
For man and beaſt are ſtill his care,
And want is known no more;
Let joy be felt and heard around,
Let hill and valley ſwell the ſound,
His bounty feeds the poor!

Let not the *rich* the *poor* diſdain,
Nor think our little labours vain,
'Tis theſe their food prepare;
But while with liberal kindneſs fed,
Should any honeſt poor want bread,
Oh! make their wants your care.

VERSES *on the intended* INCLOSURE *of* ENFIELD-CHACE.

ADIEU to the woodlands, their ſhelter and ſhade,
Where the nightingale's muſic enlivens the glade!
Adieu to the greenſward, ſo lively and gay,
With daiſies and cowſlips, with vi'lets and May!

Adieu to the woodlands, where oft I have rov'd,
And ſweetly convers'd with the friend that I lov'd!
Adieu to the woodlands—my fav'rite retreat
From noiſe and from duſt, from wind and from heat!

Adieu to the woodlands, that give to the poor
The faggot that warms, and the bough at the door!
May the axe ſlip aſide from the barbarous ſtroke,
And the ſaw in the conteſt be ſhiver'd and broke!

Adieu to the wood-pigeon's heart-moving ſtrain!
No more ſhall I hear the ring-dove complain;
From ploughs and from harrows ſhe rapidly flies,
The brown duſty clods have no charms in her eyes.

Adieu to the woodlands, where ſportive and gay,
The cattle, light-bounding, ſo frolickſome play!
Adieu to the woodlands, the pride of the place!
May the hand that deſpoils them be mark'd with diſgrace!

THE RETURN.

AGAIN I ſee thee, cliffs and rocky ſhore,
Ye rough opponents of th' Atlantic wave;
Delighted hear the daſhing waters roar,
While 'gainſt my native land the billows rave.

Once

Once more, lov'd iſle, thy verdant turf I tread,
With tranſport, abſence only can beſtow—
Joy in the breeze that winnows round my head—
Such joy, alone, returning pilgrims know.

And thoſe grey miſts, which up yon mountains ſteal,
And mix their wavy ſummits with the ſky—
Riſe they, ſlow curling, from the peaceful vale
Where I was born—where yet I hope to die?

And ſhall I meet, in that elm-ſhaded home,
Upon the green, beſide the murmuring brook
(Bleſt ſolace, after ſuch a weary roam)
A parent's welcome, not a ſtranger's look?

Shall I behold the fond, the ardent gaze,
'Ere to a mother's boſom cloſely preſt,
Immingle tears, and join the faltering praiſe
For this ſweet moment unto Heav'n addreſt?

Ah Hope! ſtill dreſs thee in thoſe grateful ſmiles,
By which the weary wanderer thou doſt cheer;
Divine conſoler amidſt all my toils,
Bliſs-picturing Hope, ah! be not now ſevere!

Still wear thy viſions that enlivening form
(Hoſtile to ſtern Deſpair, joy-withering fiend)
That bids the ſeaman ſtruggle with the ſtorm,
And midſt the danger arms the valiant mind.

But if I'm doom'd the bittereſt pangs to feel,
O'er the low tomb of thoſe I love to mourn;
To find my home an alien's face reveal,
And all my favourite haunts defac'd, forlorn;

Then to ſome ſpot I'll glide unſeen away,
Where I was wont in happy hours to lie,
Yield up my aching heart to ſorrow's ſway,
Then far to diſtant climes for ever fly.

Ye gloomy thoughts, be gone; my friends ſtill live;
Still do my native groves remain the ſame;
Still ſhall affection, bleſt, her bleſſings give,
And all my ſufferings vaniſh as a dream.

Again the clover-border'd paths I'll tread,
That near the river's ſide meand'ring run;
Inhale the fragrance which the meadows ſpread,
While ſcatter'd oaks exclude the noon-day ſun.

And while I view the ſtream's clear glaſſy face,
O'er which yon herb-clad rocks their ſhadows throw,
I'll think of Neptune's wrath, and angry ſeas,
When from their murky clouds the tempeſts blow.

Or, ſtretch'd beneath the ſhade, in liſtleſs eaſe,
While harmleſs humming inſects round me play,
Mem'ry her phantoms ſhall begin to raiſe
Of toils endur'd, and war's confus'd affray;

Till, ſtarting from the tumult of the fight,
No longer hoſtile images annoy;
But paſtoral objects greet my raptur'd ſight,
And ſcenes of rural peace and tranquil joy.

Thus ſhall my hours advance on golden wing,
Amidſt the bliſs by home and nature given,
Sweet as the opening beauties of the ſpring,
Smooth as the ſummer clouds beneath the vault of heaven.

SONNET.

HAIL, bright-ey'd Goddeſs of the cheerful mien,
With roſy lip, and halcyon look ſerene,
Divine Hygeia! touch my favourite ſwain
With thy pure wand, and give him health again.
O pour ſalubrious ſtreams thro' ev'ry vein
To chaſe diſeaſe, and all her baleful train;
Again his rapture-beaming eye ſhall roll,
Inſpire delight, and cheer my drooping ſoul.

Thus to his woes, who holds in magic-chain
My captive heart, in ſympathy I turn:
With ſick'ning anguiſh doubly feel his pain,
And ſeem in fancy bending o'er his urn;
But when again reſtored to reſt,
No pains his frame annoy,
The faithful magnet in my breaſt,
Tho' trembling, points to joy.
Can dull Indifference, with leaden eye,
Impart, O Sympathy, a bliſs like thine?
To her for ever loſt the mutual ſigh
Which miſery can to happineſs refine.
Then hail, ſweet Sympathy! thou cheriſh'd gueſt,
Who giv'ſt an edge to Grief, to Joy a zeſt;
From me, I know, thou never wilt depart,
But make thy warm abode within my heart.

To the QUEEN *of* PRUSSIA, *on her* BIRTH-DAY.

WHILE titled ſuppliants throng the glitt'ring ſcene
To hail the day that gave the world a Queen,
Shall regal beauty deign to lend an ear,
Nor ſcorn a bard uncourtly and ſincere?—
Who

Who ſees, undazzled, ſcepter'd pomp diſplay'd,
Yet bows to worth that ſhames all borrow'd aid;
To worth that ſhines untarniſh'd on a throne,
In fair LOUISA's bright example ſhewn!
O, form'd alike to grace the courtly ſcene,
Or ſmile the ſweeteſt on the village-green,
To charm alike the heart, the eye, the ear,
And claim the palm, though all around were fair;—
Amid the varied incenſe of the day,
Accept the tribute of an honeſt lay;
Nor deem the praiſe it bears, though warm it flows,
An elogy that Flattery's breath beſtows:—
For know, while ſuch deſert ſhall grace the theme,
That Praiſe for Truth is but another name.

Berlin, B. BERESFORD.
March 10, 1801.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ORIGINAL HENRIAD.

GIULIO CESARE MALMIGNATI was born in the Venetian territory, at Lendinara, a corporation-town on the Adiget, in the laſt quarter of the 16th century.

At Trevigi was printed his firſt poetical work, *Chlorindo*, a Paſtoral Tragedy, which was ſo popular as to be reprinted in 1618, and again in 1630.

Probably he ſtudied at Padova; for ſome complimentary verſes of his on the Departure of Maximo Valerio, *Capitano di Padova*, are comprehended in a Collection of Poems, printed there in 1619.

In 1620 he publiſhed, again at Trevigi, a Tragedy called *Ordaura*, of which a ſecond edition appeared at Venice, in 1630.

And in 1623, at Venice, and printed by Marco Guariſco, appeared *l'Enrico, o la Francia conquiſtada*, an epic Poem on the ſame events, which Voltaire afterwards choſe for the ſubject of his Henriad. This poem is written in *ottave rime*, and conſiſts of twenty-two cantos. It is printed in Italic letters on four hundred and eighty-two duodecimo pages, and is uſhered in by a dedicatory epiſtle to Louis XIII. King of France.

More fancy is diſplayed or indulged by this Poet than by Voltaire. Angels, Incubuſſes, Saints joſtle in his ſong. In the ſixth canto, Henry is conveyed to heaven in a fiery car, and beholds the deſtined manſions of all the Chriſtian princes. In the ſixteen canto, Merlin (it is no anachroniſm ſurely, thus to preſerve the lives of the more than mortal) accompanies Armilla into an enchanted palace, where they ſee in painting the future ornaments of Italy, among whom the Poet, not very modeſtly, reckons himſelf.

Fur cinque ſtanze adorne e ſcure quante
Ornarle puo quaggiu l'arte o l'ingegno,
Ne pone alcun nel ricco ſuol le piante,
Ch'anco non diami maraviglia il ſegno.
Qui appar tra gli altri fregi, e fra le tante
Bellezze, di pittor l'opra e'l diſegno;
Gli heroi che fur d'Italia i rai lucenti
Serbanſi illeſi a ſecoli vegnenti.—

Vide Merlin ch'eſſer dovea chi l'armi
Cantaſſe, e'l Franco re con l'ampio acquiſto;
Ch'al dolce ſuon di bellicoſi carmi
Trarria d'Italia e Francia il popol miſto;
E ch'eſſer quel dovea GIULIO.—

In the twenty-ſecond canto, an apparition of Saint Louis invites and induces Henry to embrace the religion of Rome; and thus the epopœa concludes.

In the enumeration of his works, which takes place in the ſixteenth canto, Malmignati mentions, beſides the *Ordaura*, *il Thiſi*, *l'Iride*, *la diva Caterina*, and *Rime Diverſe*. It does not appear that theſe have been printed.

Another epic Poem, entitled *l'Enrico, o Biſantio Acquiſtato*, appeared at Venice, in 1635, which conſiſts of twenty-ſeven cantos. It ſeems to have obſcured, by reſemblance of title, the Poem of Malmignati, which eſcapes the notice both of Creſcimbeni and Tiraboſchi.

EMBLEMATIC PLANTS.

The Pariſian Miniſter of the Interior lately requeſted the Profeſſors of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, to indicate two trees to be conſecrated to ſcience and to literature. The Profeſſors (Citizens Desfontaines and Thouin) pointed out the cedar of Lebanum for ſcience, and the oriental plane for literature.

Theſe emblematic plants may be, and probably are, well-choſen; but it would facilitate the general reception of ſuch hieroglyphs, which to the allegoric ſculptor may be very convenient, if the trains of idea were revealed which have led to the ſelection. The myrtle of love, the palm of religion, the laurel of victory, the oak of liberty, the olive of peace, the ivy of criticiſm, the mimoſa of ſenſibility, are not all equally characteriſtic of the

abſtractions with which they are become aſſociated.

SUPPOSED IMITATION.

A French critic aſcribes Pope's famous ſimile, "So pleaſed at firſt the towering Alps we try, &c." to the following paſſage from the Fourth Book of the Anti-Lucretius.

Ac veluti medio jam feſſus monte viator,
Saxoſum per iter poſtquam ereptavit, in altâ
Tandem rupe ſedens vultum ſudore madentem
Tergit, et aſcenſu labefactos recreat artus:
Tum rigidas cautes et quæ juga vincit anhelans
Cernere amat, relegitque oculis veſtigia lætis:
Surgit mox, avidus ſummum exſuperare cacumen,
Quique viæ ſupereſt labor, hunc animoſior implet.

LA BRUYERE.

The Text of Theophraſtus, with many additional Fragments derived from a Vatican Manuſcript, accompanied by a French Verſion of the whole, has been publiſhed at Paris, by Dr. Coray, a Greek: and the Pariſians begin to perceive, that Bruyere's is a very inaccurate tranſlation. It may poſſibly be diſcovered ſhortly, that his Imitations are maukiſh and vague, that as a characterizer he is inferior to our Butler, and that his celebrity, however great at home, is one of thoſe French reputations, which, when weighed in the European ſcale, is almoſt unperceivable.

WIGS.

Some years ago we had to read the Pogonology. Caxons have now ſucceeded to beards, and a ſimilar work appears, entitled *Eloge des Perruques par le Docteur Akerlio.* This book is aſcribed to Deguerle, the tranſlater of Petronius: it deſerves, for micrology of erudition, a place in the Tranſactions of the Society of Antiquaries; and for frothineſs of eloquence, to be ſtudied by puffers and auctioneers.

BROTHELS *invented by* SOLON.

Nicandre raconte dans le troiſième livre des Choſes remarquables de Colophon, que le legiſlateur Solon a été le premier qui ait bâti un temple à *Venus Pandêmos.* Philemon (Athenée liv XIII. p. 569) loue beaucoup la ſage indulgence que Solon a temoignée par cette loi pour la foibleſſe humaine: "Solon tu as vraiment été le bienfaiteur du genre humain! car on dit que c'eſt toi qui as le premier penſé à une choſe bien avantageuſe au peuple, ou plûtôt au ſalut public. Oui, c'eſt avec raiſon que je dis ceci, lorſque je conſidere notre ville pleine de jeunes gens d'un temperament bouillant, et qui, en conſequence, ſe porteroient a des exces puniſſables. C'eſt pourquoi tu as acheté des femmes, et les as placées dans des lieux, où, pourvues de tout ce qui leur eſt neceſſaire, elles deviennent communes à tous ceux qui en veulent."

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

The author of the *Connubia Florum*, a Latin Poem, firſt printed in 1727, and written by D. Delacroix, aſcribes to Vaillant, author of *Botanicon Pariſienſe*, the invention of the ſexual ſyſtem.

At ſibi ſtravit
Intactum Vallantius iter, qua callidus arte
Dirigat in flores etiam ſua tela Cupido,
Vidit, et herbarum detexit primus amores.

There are paſſages in this Poem which the author of the Botanic Garden might have embelliſhed and employed.

MERCIER'S OPINION *of* VOLTAIRE.

"Voltaire," ſays the author of the New Picture of Paris, "has been our grand corrupter: he flattered every king and every vice of his age. He knew not how to ſtrike at ſuperſtition without mortally wounding morality; unlike Hercules, who transfixed the Centaur without hurting the beautiful Dejanira. He ſaw nothing in the Theodicea of Leibnitz but a ſubject for his Candide, that miſchievous production, which attacks the conſolatory doctrine of a Providence. With his eternal Sardonic ſmile he has bequeathed us a ſhameful pyrrhoniſm and a cruel levity, which makes us glide alike over virtues and crimes. The writings of the author of the Pucelle and Republican manners are incompatible.

RALPH CUDWORTH'S WORKS.

In the Life prefixed to Birch's Edition of Cudworth's Intellectual Syſtem, it is ſtated, that the ſtill unpubliſhed Manuſcripts of this great author conſiſt of one thouſand folio pages. Surely the profound though diſcontinued learning, the perſpicuous though quaint preciſion, the all-claſping though overwhelming information, and the uſeful though myſtical tendency of his writings, entitle them all to publication, and would ſecure, in theſe days of architectonic metaphyſicians, a ſufficiently extenſive ſale. The Diſquiſitions on Natural Juſtice, on the Hedonic Philoſophy, on the Controverſy of Liberty and Neceſſity, and the Anſwer to Hobbes's Reflections (to ſay nothing of the theological pamphlets) cannot but retain a high degree of intereſt.

TYRRE

THREE-WHEELED CARRIAGES.

"Along the Belgic frontier," ſays Profeſſor Bygge, "three-wheeled carts are uſed by the farmers inſtead of four-wheeled ones. They are made of all ſizes, for one, two and four horſes, who will draw in them as large a load as two, four or ſix horſes in a four-wheeled cart. They are more eaſily turned, incur leſs friction, and ought to be generally preferred."

PLASTER-CASTS.

"ToLyſiſtratus," ſays Pliny, "the world is indebted for the invention of plaſter-caſts. *Hominis autem gypſo e facie ipſa primus omnium expreſſit, ceraque in eam formam gypſi infuſa emendare inſtituit Lyſiſtratus Sicyonius, frater Lyſippi.* (XXXV. 12). This Lyſiſtratus flouriſhed in the time of Alexander the Great: all the buſts of an earlier date are conſequently not copied from modellings; but muſt be likeneſſes comparatively imperfect. Let us not attempt to ſtudy phyſiognomy in the pretended heads of Homer and of Plato.

IMPROVEMENT *of the* ÆOLIAN HARP.

The anemo-chord was invented by John James Schnell, who was born in 1740, at Wahingen, in the Duchy of Wurtemberg. He was bound apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and in 1760 let himſelf as journeyman to an organ-maker, at Rothenburg, named Geiſinger. Thence he removed into Holland, and was a diſtinguiſhed workman under Van Dilken. In 1777 he went to Paris and ſet up for himſelf. He obtained ſplendid patronage, and became muſical inſtrument-maker to the Counteſs of Artois. The ſounding of a harp hung by accident in a breezy paſſage on his premiſes ſuggeſted the idea of that inſtrument, which, in 1789, he firſt expoſed to ſale by the name *anemo-chorde*.

WAX-WORK.

Leopold, while Grand-duke of Tuſcany, cauſed to be made, under the direction of Fontana, and exhibited in the Palace Torreggiano, at Florence, a ſeries of anatomical ſculptures in coloured wax, which have long amuſed the curious traveller and inſtructed the medical ſtudent. In 1775 eight rooms, in 1794 twenty rooms were filled with theſe imitations, which repreſent in every poſſible detail, and in each ſucceſſive ſtage of denudation, the organs of ſenſe and reproduction, the muſcular, the vaſcular, the nervous, and the boney ſyſtem. They imitate equally well the form, and more exactly the colouring of nature than injected preparations; and they have been employed to perpetuate many tranſient phænomena of diſeaſe, of which no other art could have made ſo lively a record.

Cupids of wax are mentioned by Anacreon. Saints of wax were common in the middle ages. For portraiture in wax Andrea del Verrocchio was famous, in the fifteenth century. But the firſt applica- of *ceroplaſtic* to anatomical ſcience, is due to Cajetano Julio Zumbo of Syracuſe, born in 1656. Ercole Lelli, of Bologna, aſſiſted by Manzollini and his wife, made the firſt public collection of wax-modellings ſyſtematically adapted to the inſtruction of ſurgeons and artiſts.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

CONTINUATION *of the* THIRD QUARTERLY SITTING *of the* CLASS *of* MATHEMATICAL *and* PHYSICAL SCIENCES, YEAR 9.

ZOOLOGY.—*On the* MONOCLE FLEA.

UNDER the vulgar name of water-flea, (*puce d'eau*) is commonly known a ſmall cruſtaceous animal, very abundant in ſtill waters, and which has ſometimes given riſe to reports of its raining blood, becauſe in the ſpring the eggs with which it is loaded give it a red colour, and the waters where they are found in numbers, have really then the appearance of being dyed with blood.

The moſt ſkilful naturaliſts, Swammerdamm, De Geer, Schæffer, and Otto-Frederick Muller, have ſucceſſively ſtudied it; but nature is inexhauſtible, even in its ſmalleſt productions; and Citizen JURINE, aſſociate-member of the Inſtitute, at Geneva, has further diſcovered, with reſpect to this ſingle inſect, a multitude of curious facts which had eſcaped thoſe learned men. Although this inſect is but two or three millimeters in length, in its largeſt ſtate, Citizen Jurine, on a minute inſpection, has obſerved in it two compound eyes, ſo near together, that many have taken them for a ſingle one; two ſhort mandibles without indentations; a particular organ, which he calls the valves or

ſucker of the mandibles, and which conveys the food between them; two ſmall articulated barbles, which, in the male, reſemble harpoons, and which induced Muller to think, though wrongly, that they were the ſexual organs; two branching antennæ; five pair of feet, extremely complicated, and which produce a retrograde current in the water behind them—a current which cauſes the moleculæ, on which the inſect lives, to move towards the extremities of thoſe feet, from whence they re-impel them towards the mouth, by a very ſingular mechaniſm; the firſt of theſe pair is the longeſt, and is armed with two crotchets, or hooked claws, in the male; there is, laſtly, a very mobile tail, terminated by two ſpinous flat excreſcences.

Citizen Jurine does not confine himſelf to theſe exterior parts. As the inſect is tranſparent, he has been able to deſcribe the interior. Near the inteſtinal canal are two ſpecies of cœcum, which appear to ſhed a diſſolving liquor; the heart, ſituated towards the back, is contracted about 200 times in a minute. The ovaries, in number two, contain a greeniſh matter, which they cauſe to paſs ſucceſſively into the matrix, where it is formed into diſtinct eggs, which are hatched there. This matrix can contain, at once, 18 young ones.

Citizen Jurine enters with much detail into the hiſtory of this inſect. The male is ſmaller, by half, than the female. When about to copulate, he darts upon her, ſeizes her with the long fibres of his fore-claws, claſps her with his harpoons, and draws his tail towards the ſhell of the female, who flies off, at firſt, with rapidity; but the male ſtill adhering, ſhe, at length, conforms her poſition to his. The copulation does not laſt above an inſtant. The eggs are nine or ten days hatching in winter, and two or three only in ſummer. The young *pulex* only differs from the adult, by more length in the point which terminates their ſhell. Muller has, improperly, made a ſpecies of them (*daphnia longiſpina.*) In ſummer theſe monocles new or caſt their ſkin, eight times in nineteen days; the ovaries only appear after the third time. In winter, there ſometimes paſs eight or ten days between two moultings. The firſt laying of eggs produces four or five young ones; the others go on augmenting to about eighteen. Their fecundity is ſometimes ſtopped by a ſingular malady, the ſymptom of which is a blackiſh ſpot, ſomewhat reſembling a ſaddle, placed on the back. Citizen Jurine conceives this ſpot to proceed from the diſplacing of the matter of the eggs.

Laſtly, the moſt ſingular fact of all thoſe diſcovered by Citizen Jurine, is, that a female, which has received the male, tranſmits the impregnating influence to her female deſcendants, ſo that they all lay eggs, without being obliged to copulate, to the ſixth generation, after which they periſh in mewing. Another ſpecies has carried this influence of one ſingle copulation to the fifth generation: the vermin called vine-fretters (*les pucerons*) have, as is well known, furniſhed ſimilar obſervations to Bonnet. Theſe generations without copulation are leſs abundant, and ſucceed each other leſs rapidly, than thoſe in which the males have borne a part.

BOTANY.

Deſcriptions of New Plants, or ſuch as are little known, in the Garden of Citizen CELS, *by Citizen* VENTENAT.

This work is one of the fineſt which has appeared on the deſcriptive part of botany, and it reflects equal credit on the two members of the Claſs who have contributed to it: Citizen Cels, by his zeal in procuring, from all parts of the world, the ſeeds and plants diſcovered in them, and by his ſkill in making them come to maturity; and Citizen Ventenat, for the elegance and accuracy of his deſcriptions—for the botanic erudition which he diſplays—for the juſtneſs with which he aſſimilates the new genera and the new ſpecies, lately diſcovered, of thoſe which were before arranged in ſyſtem; and, laſtly, by the curious obſervations which he makes on their properties. The plates, engraved from the deſigns of an artiſt, whom it is ſufficient to name, Citizen Redoute, deſigner to the Claſs, are ſuch as may be expected from the ſkilful engravers who have charge of them; that is to ſay, that if ſome works executed by the ſame perſons be excepted, ſuch as the *Flora Atlantica* of Citizen Desfontaines, no book of the kind preſents any ſo highly finiſhed. Four numbers have already appeared, containing each ten plants.

Notice of the Hiſtory of the Oaks of America.

We owe the ſame tribute of eulogium to the work of Citizen MICHAUX, on the oaks of America. It is a fact, ſingular enough, that the oak genus, of which we have ſo few ſpecies in Europe, ſhould be ſo diverſified, under the ſame latitude, in the new continent. The hiſtory of theſe numerous ſpecies is ſo much the more intereſting, as they may be, doubtleſs, for the

the moſt part, tranſplanted into our climates; and no one was better qualified to make us acquainted with them than Citizen Michaux, who has obſerved them in their natal ſoil, and who has cultivated many of them himſelf, in the eſtabliſhment which he ſuperintended in the United States.

TECHNOLOGY.

A new Method of bleaching Houſehold Linen.

We gave an account, eighteen months ago, of the proceſs recommended by Citizen Chaptal to bleach cotton, which conſiſts in impregnating it with an alkaline lye, and expoſing it, in that condition, to the vapour of boiling water. We have ſince made mention, after the ſame learned man, of the ſucceſs which his proceſs had obtained, and of the improvements made upon it in Ireland, where the public papers had carried the accounts of it; at Paris, in the manufacture of Citizen Bawens; and in many ſimilar eſtabliſhments, which this manufacturer has formed, in partnerſhip with another diſtinguiſhed artiſt, Citizen Bourlier, in different parts of France, ſimple machines have been contrived to turn the ſtuffs in the apparatus, and to preſent them on all ſides to the vapour. It has been found, that linen requires only a weak lye; but that, to bleach it completely, the action of the lye ſhould operate alternately with that of the atmoſpherical air; and, at length, they have been enabled to produce, in two or three days, a perfect whiteneſs on the coarſeſt linens, and for a price leſs, by half, than that of ordinary bleaching.

Citizen Chaptal, wiſhing to carry as far as poſſible the utility of his proceſs, has made an experimental uſe of it for the waſhing of linen. Trials have been made on ſome hundred pair of ſheets taken from the Hotel Dieu, at Paris, and ſelected from among the dirtieſt;—and it is allowed that they have been perfectly waſhed in two days, at ſeven tenths only of the ordinary expence. Another advantage attends it, that from their not being ſubmitted to batting, or the other operations of waſher-women, they are much leſs worn away, and the extreme heat to which they are expoſed, muſt totally deſtroy in them every contagious principle.

Improvements in the Art of making Paper.

Citizen SEGUIN, who has been employed, for five years paſt, in the art of making paper, has obtained for *his firſt* reſults the means of performing in ſome hours what before required a proceſs of ſeveral months; he has, at length, ſucceeded ſo far as to ſubſtitute ſtraw for rags, in this manufacture; and he has preſented to the Claſs a number of ſpecimens of paper formed with this ſubſtance. This paper is not yet as white as that made with well-ſorted rags: but Citizen Seguin remarks, that this imperfection is owing to the little care taken in making it, and not to the nature of the firſt materials; and that in its preſent condition it may very well ſuffice for counting-houſe-writings, law-writings, and all printing of a common nature.

The author has not, as yet, communicated his proceſs.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* MORAL *and* POLITICAL SCIENCES, *during the* THIRD QUARTERLY SITTING *of the* YEAR 9, *by* CITIZEN LEVESQUE, SECRETARY.

Citizen ANQUETIL, in a Memoir on the Merovingian Franks, and the manners of the Franks, has preſented the picture of the principal political, military, and religious events, which occupy, in the French hiſtory, a period of 147 years, from Clovis to Pepin. The former Prince, by force of arms, by a ſubtle policy, by perfidy, and aſſaſſinations, acquired an extenſive empire in Gaul. Seconded by the ferocious valour of a handful of Franks, he was more powerfully ſo by the pious intrigues of the Catholic biſhops. Thoſe prelates preferred an idolatrous conqueror to thoſe Chriſtian kings who did not think like them on the myſterious ſubject of the Trinity. They preached to the people diſobedience to the Arian Princes of Gaul; and by their means, and by his own ſeaſonable converſion, he ſucceſsfully eſtabliſhed his fortune. But although Clovis acted with conſummate prudence, in various reſpects, Citizen Anquetil ſhews that he did not employ the moſt proper means to ſecure the duration of his empire. The powerful dominion of which he was the founder, was conſidered by him as a patrimony to be divided between his four ſons; he parcelled it out, and bequeathed them four feeble ſovereignties. Forty years after, partly by good fortune and partly by ſucceſsful villainy, Clotaire, the youngeſt of his ſons, regained the entire empire—but he followed the example of his father. To this ſiniſter policy may be traced the imbecility of the Merovingian race, who became, in fact, the ſlaves of the firſt officer of their palace, and, at length, ſaw one of thoſe officers,

the

the fortunate Pepin, found a vaſt empire on the ruins of their dominion.

Whilſt, in an advanced age, Citizen Anquetil is, in this manner, repoſing from the hiſtorical labours to which he owes his reputation, Citizen BOUCHAUD, that Neſtor of literature, whom ſixteen complete luſtrums, and three years additional, cannot wean from the ſtudies which have conſtituted the charm of his life, has read to the Claſs three Memoirs, all of which indicate a very extenſive erudition and indefatigable reſearch.

1. *A Second Memoir on the Authority and Uſe of Inſcriptions, in the Laws affecting the private Life of the Romans, and in their Pontifical Law, till the Period in which they embraced Chriſtianity.*

2. *A Memoir on the Perpetual Edict*, divided into three parts.—It appears from the firſt that this edict was compiled by order of the Emperor Adrian, and was intended to be referred to as a perpetual law in the tribunals of Rome. The ſecond part contains ſome particulars of the life, the knowledge, and the writings of the lawyer Salvius Julianus, to whom the execution of this labour was entruſted. In the third, the author inveſtigates the authority which the perpetual edict had acquired, explains the order and materials, and, laſtly, treats of the different commentaries and lawyers relative to this edict, from which it appears that, in general, they adopted the order which Julianus followed.

3. *A Memoir on the Moral Writings of Cicero.*—The author admits that the morality of Cicero is ſound; but he obſerves, that the ideas of the philoſophical orator, taken collectively, do not form a regular ſyſtem, and that the paſſages which contain thoſe ideas, loſe much of their force, for want of coherence and arrangement. It may be further objected to the principles of Cicero, that he is ſometimes at variance with himſelf;—the cauſe of this inconſiſtency may be traced, perhaps, to the ſtate of human knowledge at that period. There was no truth which had not been called in queſtion by certain philoſophers, which ſome had not even abſolutely rejected, and which had not been obſcured by the ſophiſms of the rhetoricians. Truths which appeared inconvenient were attacked, denied, and ridiculed. Some writers defended them, merely to diſplay their wit, and did not convince, becauſe they were not convinced themſelves. In fine, every thing was uncertain, every thing was a ſubject of diſpute, and Cicero appears, ſometimes, a ſceptic, like the other philoſophers. We are often at a loſs to underſtand whether he ſpeaks of the opinions of his time, as a ſimple hiſtorian, or whether he propoſes his own thoughts to the reader. Moral principles preſented with ſo much dubiety by the author, can have but little influence on the reader.

Citizen LEGRAND-LALEU, an aſſociate-member, has read a *Firſt Memoir on the ancient Adminiſtration of Criminal Juſtice in France.*

Another aſſociate-member, Citizen KOCH, has tranſmitted to the Claſs the *Notice of a Manuſcript Code of Rachion, Biſhop of Straſbourg*, written in the year 787, and now depoſited in the central library of the department of the Lower Rhine.

Citizen POIRIER has made *ſome Obſervations on this Notice*, which he has communicated to the Claſs.

UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN.

In the public hoſpital ſome alterations took place in 1800. The Regency of Hanover aſſigned to Profeſſor ARNEMANN two beds for his chirurgical clinical lecture, and eight beds to Profeſſor WARDENBURG, for his medico-chirurgical clinical lecture. Since the union of the City Sick-houſe with the Academical Hoſpital, the whole has been fitted up, ſo as to contain twenty-one beds. Profeſſor STROMEYER, who had been ſixteen years phyſician to the hoſpital, and who, by his ſkill and attention, had deſerved well of the Inſtitution, has requeſted permiſſion from the Government to reſign that laborious office, which has been graciouſly granted, and Profeſſor Wardenburg appointed to ſucceed him. Profeſſor Arnemann has publiſhed further accounts of the ſtate and happy progreſs of the *Clinicum* founded by him, and continued under his direction—(1) State of the clinico-chirurgical Inſtitute at Göttingen, by J. Arnemann, 4to. Gött. 1800—(2) Ninth Report relative to the Chirurgico-clinical Inſtitute at Göttingen, 4to. 1800.—In it he gives a review of the diſeaſes of the laſt half-year; and we learn, that the number of patients amounted to 101, whom the author has claſſed according to the diſeaſes with which they were afflicted—i. Diſeaſes of the eye, 61—ii. Defect of hearing, 2—iii. Cancer of the lips, 4—iv. Swelling of the neck—v. Deformity of the back, 1—vi. Rupture, 1—vii. Dropſical rupture, 1—viii. Preternatural excreſcences, 3—ix. Varicoſe ulcers, 1—x. Glandular tumours, 1—xi. Cancerous ſores, 1—xii. Ulcers in the legs, 1—xiii. Fiſtula, 1—xiv. Chronical inflammation, 2—xv.

2—xv. Swelling of the joints, 1—xvi. Broken bones, 1—xvii. Chronical eruption, 6—xviii. Scaling off of the skin, 1—xix. Consumption, 1—xx. Retention of urine, 1—xxi. Ulcers and degeneration of the penis, 1—Several operations to remove cataracts; and likewise the rare, important, and successful operation of amputating the penis.

SOCIETY *of the* SCIENCES *at* GÖTTINGEN.

On the 1st of November, 1800, the Society celebrated its institution-day. Forty-nine years had now elapsed since it was first formed. Professor HEYNE read a Discourse on the occasion; and the subjects of which it treated were various:—A. The History of the Society; of which an extract is published in the *Götting. Anzeig. von gel. Sachen*—B. An Account of the Prize-dissertations received, and of the new Prize-questions for the following year:—I. No treatise had been received in answer to the mathematical prize-question, the object of which was "*Definire, accuratius quam adhuc factum sit, theoriam motus vaporum.*"—The economical question, for the best answer to which a prize of 12 ducats had been offered, related to the most efficacious means of promoting horticulture, or the cultivation of garden-plants, in the villages. Fifteen treatises were sent in; and the Society adjudged the prize to No. 15, the author of which is M. J. F. von Rotbergist.—II. New prize-questions for the following year:—For November, 1801, the following historical prize-question: "Desiderat Societas, ut magnus dissensus, quo in historia veteris regni Persici a scriptoribus Græcis et Latinis discedunt Orientales, sub criticum examen vocetur, et quidem ita, ut, missis antiquissimis et fabulosis regibus, in ætate historica post Alexandrum M. h. e. regum Græcorum, Parthorum s. Arsacidarum et Sassanidarum, versetur disputatio."—(2) For November, 1802, the physical prize-question of 1799, which was not then satisfactorily answered, is again proposed, viz. "Quæritur, in quibusnam insectorum et vermium ordinibus respirationis functio et effectus primarius, qui vulgo processus phlogistici, combusturæ certo respectu comparandi, nomine venit, observationibus et experimentis demonstrari possit?"—(3) For November, 1803, a new prize-question: "Cupit R. Societas I. experimentis exquisitis, et calculo illis innixo, sollicite investigari, quomodo corpora ex diversis materiis, sed ejusdem figuræ et voluminis (optime forsan sphæræ diametri unius circiter pollicis) sub eodem aëris statu, eadem luminis intensitate, eadem temperie initiali, &c. sensim per singula minuta temporis observationis in lumine solari calefiant; II. Ad quem gradum temperiei corpus quodlibet adhibitum, in fine observationis, h. e. cessante caloris incremento, perventum esset, vel directa observatione (quod præcipue cupimus), vel saltem ex lege observata increscentis caloris erui."—The authors of the best dissertations will receive prizes of 20 ducats.—(4) Economical prize-questions:—(*a*) For July, 1801: The most accurate and complete Natural History of the insects, which are called earth-fleas (chrysomelæ), and the most effectual remedy to prevent the damage which they occasion.—(*b*) For November, 1801: The clearest and best-founded instructions how to find fossile-coal, &c.—(*c*) For June, 1802: The best physical and economical description of some considerable district of the Elector of Hanover's dominions in Germany.—The prize is 20 ducats.——III. A learned dissertation, the object of which was to shew, from the ancient historians, what effects had been produced by the sudden influx of gold and silver into a country. Professor Heyne takes his examples principally from the history of the Lydians, Persians, Macedonians, and Romans. A copious extract from this dissertation is inserted in the *Gött. Anz.* 1800, p. 1921-36.—At the same meeting was read a Treatise by M. von Köhler, of Petersburg, containing learned researches relative to the Sarda, the Onyx, and the Sardonyx, of the Ancients. For an extract from this treatise, see *Gött. Anzeig.* 1800, p. 1929.—In the November-meeting, Professor Wildt laid before the Society a Critical History of the Air-pump. There will follow the description of an air-pump constructed by himself, and which is, in some measure, the result of the foregoing critical investigations, as the author has endeavoured to unite in his air-pump all the advantages he had discovered in preceding ones. An extract of Prof. Wildt's treatise is inserted in the *Gött. Anz.* 1800, p. 1035.—On the 6th of December Professor Buhle read a dissertation "De librorum Aristotelis, qui vulgo in deperditis numerantur, ad libros ejusdem superstites ratione." The author examines all the existing lists of Aristotle's works, and endeavours to remove the great confusion and alterations of the titles, in order to obtain a more certain and complete view of the whole scientific cycle of Aristotle. He shows that

that it is owing to the multiplicity of the titles, that many of the works of Ariſtotle, which ſtill exiſt, are thought to be loſt.—An extract from this treatiſe is inſerted in the *Götting. Anzeig.* 1800, No. 207, p. 2037. In the meeting on the 27th of December, Mr. Court counſellor Wriſberg read "Obſervationum Anatomico-neurologicarum de Nervis Viſcerum Abdominalium Partic. III. de Nervis Hepaticis et Splenicis.—An extract from his diſſertation may be ſeen in the *Götting. Anzeig. von gel. Sachen*, 1801; No. 9, p. 81-88.

THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF JENA.

On the 22d of laſt March this Society held their ſecond public meeting for this year. The objects which occupied the attention of the members preſent, were the following prælections:—(1) The Director of the Society, Mr. Profeſſor LENZ, opened the meeting with a treatiſe on the Belemnites, in which he diſcuſſed the opinions of lithologiſts relative to this ſubject; and at the ſame time laid before the Society the ſuppoſed originals from the animal kingdom.—(2) Mr PANZER read a Diſſertation on Cryſtallizations, written and ſent to the Society by Mr. Mihatik, of Eperies.—(3) Mr. SCHWABE, librarian to the Society, and keeper of their Muſeum, read a Report on the preſent ſtate of the Library and Muſeum, and gave notice, that in future they would be open twice a week for the uſe of the public.—The Society has lately publiſhed the firſt part of their Tranſactions. The Muſeum, in which their meetings are held, is very rich, particularly in Hungarian gold-ores and minerals.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Muſical Game-tables and Apparatus for facilitating the Acquiſition of the Elementary Principles of the Harmonic Science. Invented, and dedicated to the Princeſs Charlotte, by Anne Young. 7*l.* 7*s.* *Preſton.*

THESE TABLES and APPARATUS, the ingenuity and utility of which demand our higheſt commendation, are of too diverſe and elaborare a conſtruction to admit of our entering into a minute deſcription of their parts; and, indeed, the pamphlet of the Inventreſs, which may be had ſeparately, renders ſuch a detail from us unneceſſary.

It will be ſufficient for us to ſay, that the contrivance conſiſts of a box, compoſed of two equal pieces, or frames, united by hinges, like backgammon-tables, and a numerous variety of characters, chiefly formed of ivory, repreſenting thoſe uſed in muſic, and ſo correſponding in their conſtruction with the figures and apertures of the tables, that by the help of dice and dice-boxes a kind of *muſical game* may be played, highly pleaſant and diverting, and at the ſame time pregnant with ſcientific inſtruction.

The ſtyle and faſhion of the whole apparatus, the idea of which has, we learn, been realized at an expence little ſhort of eleven hundred pounds, is elegant and beautiful, and does much honour to Miſs Young's taſte: but her great praiſe conſiſts in the happy facility ſhe has produced of attaining all the leading rudiments of the ſcience, and ſo ſhortening the road to muſical knowledge, that more may now be acquired in one week than could be learnt in ſix months before the invention of her *Tables*. We recommend this ſingular and valuable novelty to the attention of all practitioners and teachers: the progreſs of the former will, by its aſſiſtance, be greatly accelerated, and the labour of the latter conſiderably eaſed.

The Songs ſung by Mrs. Billington in the celebrated Opera of the Duenna, with all the Graces, Variations, and Embelliſhments, introduced by her at the Theatres Royal Drury Lane and Covent Garden, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, newly arranged by Dr. Buſby. 4*s.* 6*d.* *Rolfe.*

We are glad to find that the ſale of the Airs of *Mandane*, in ARTAXERXES, as ornamented by Mrs. Billington, has been ſuch as to induce Dr. Buſby alſo to favour the public with the embelliſhments given by that exquiſite performer to the ſongs of Clara, in the revived and juſtly-admired opera of the DUENNA.

The idea of tranſmitting to paper the fleeting and evaneſcent notes of extemporaneous decoration, is as new as it is happy, and while it gratifies the curioſity of the vocal proficient, alſo produces the moſt improving ſubjects of ſtudy for the young and emulous practitioner.

We have, as far as our recollection would permit, compared the variations in theſe ſongs with thoſe given by Mrs. Billington,

lington, and muſt ſay, that we are not a little aſtoniſhed at their nicety and faithfulneſs. Of the arduouſneſs of the taſk of giving permanency to ſuch rapid and tranſient ſounds we are well aware. Only profound ſcience, the moſt acute ear, and an uncommon power of retention, could execute ſuch an undertaking.

Clementi's Introduction to the Art of Playing on the Piano-forte; containing the Elements of Muſic, Preliminary Notions on Fingering, with Examples, and fifty fingered Leſſons in the Major and Minor Keys, moſtly in uſe with Compoſers of the firſt Rank. 10s.
Clementi and Co.

However we may be delighted with the efforts of men of real genius, we are, perhaps, never more indebted to their labours than when they ſtoop to the humble but amiable taſk of throwing new light on the tracks of ſcience, and of giving, by their ſuperior arrangement and addreſs, an eaſe and ſmoothneſs to the progreſs of the pupil, at once alluring and encouraging.

Mr. Clementi's preſent work amply intitles him to the commendation implied by this remark, and places him high among the public promoters of improvement in the art of playing the piano-forte.

We not only agree with this great maſter, that "to produce the BEST EFFECT by the EASIEST MEANS, is the true baſis of good fingering," but are inclined to extend his rule to every art whatever, and do not ſcruple to aſſert, that he has, by the juſt and luminous order of his precepts, and the excellence and pertinency of his examples, ſo clearly demonſtrated the *eaſieſt means* of producing the *beſt effect*, that to read his work is to acquire the knowledge ſought for; and to practiſe by its rules is to enſure that free and graceful execution which alone can bring that knowledge into effective operation.

A Duett, for two Performers on one Piano-forte, compoſed by A. Betts. 4s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This duett is comprized in four movements, the firſt of which, by its time and ſtyle, forms an excellent introduction to the latter three.

The ſecond movement is characterized by a glowing caſt of fancy, and the third is both neat and graceful in the turn of its paſſages. The ſubject of the ſucceeding rondo, though not remarkably original, is pleaſant and animated. The *two parts* are, generally ſpeaking, ſkilfully blended, and produce an effect which evinces a familiar knowledge of the character and powers of the inſtrument for which the compoſition is written.

The Peace of 1801, *a new Emblematical Sonata for the Piano-forte or Harp, interſperſed with ſeveral celebrated Airs, appropriate to this great Occaſion, compoſed by Handel, Arne, and Hook.* 2s. 6d.
Riley.

This little *occaſional* compilation contains, among other things, "The Soldier Tir'd of War's Alarms," from *Artaxerxes*, and "O Lovely Peace!" from *Judas Maccabeus*. The other parts of the work conſiſt of well choſen materials, and the whole forms an *analagous* and improving exerciſe for the piano-forte. The *inſtrumental caſt* given by the Editor to Dr. Arne's celebrated bravura is a bold licence, but certainly does credit to his fancy, and, with piano-forte performers, will add to the value of the publication.

Three Pieces, arranged for the Piano-forte, compoſed by W. A. Mozart. 4s. *Longman.*

We do not profeſs ourſelves to be friends to *book-making* in general: but when a compilation is of a nature to induce application and promote improvement, we deem it intitled to our recommendation. The three preſent pieces are ſo many pleaſing rondos. They are ſelected with judgment, and adjuſted for the piano-forte in a ſtyle which cannot but render their practice profitable to the young pupil.

"*I'm a Jolly Roving Tar,*" *a favourite Song, compoſed by Wm. Reeve.* 1s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The only praiſe we can give this ſong is, that the vulgarity of the melody correſponds with the ſubject of the words. From the burthen "Fiſh away, that's your play," our muſical readers will be enabled to judge of the ſtyle of the whole.

"*The Banks of the Nore,*" *a Pathetic Ballad; the Subject of the Words taken from an Idea, by the Author of the Worlds. The Muſic compoſed by Theodore Smith.* 1s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This gentleman, who long ſince acquired ſo much reputation by his excellent piano-forte duetts, has done himſelf much honour by his preſent little effort. The ſtyle of the melody is ſtrikingly conſonant with the general ſentiment of the words, and the expreſſion, with ſome few exceptions, is juſt and forcible. The two laſt bars but one of the ſymphony we muſt, however, remark, would have been better omitted, as not ſufficiently of a colour with the previous part; and at the words "Ah, happy Girl!" the notes, to expreſs the

the exultation of the poetry ſhould have been in an aſcending direction.

Three Solos for the German-flute, in which are introduced three Scotch Airs, with an Accompaniment for the Violoncello (ad libitum); compoſed and dedicated to the late Mr. Norris, by the late F. Linley. 4s. *Riley.*

Theſe ſolos are written with conſiderable taſte, and the paſſages, for the moſt part, are well diſpoſed for the execution of the flute. The ſubject of the *rondo* in the firſt ſolo is lively and pleaſing, though it certainly conſiſts of little more than an ingenious alteration of the introductory bars in the firſt movement. The effect of the *tout-enſemble* is truly engaging, and reflects much credit on the talents of the deceaſed author.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE firſt number of Dr. BEDDOES' popular *Eſſays on Health* makes its appearance on the firſt of December. It is intitled An Eſſay on Perſonal Prudence, and on Prejudices reſpecting Health, addreſſed to Heads of Families, inhabitants of the Britiſh Iſles. There can be no doubt but theſe eſſays will meet with the attention which the importance of their ſubject, and the popularity of their author deſerve.

Beſides the republication of *Johnſon's Poets*, which is projected by the proprietors of that ſelection, another republication is intended of the ſame work, to be edited by Dr. AIKIN and embelliſhed by the engravings of Mr. HEATH. This edition is deſigned to be more *ſelect* and at the ſame time more *extenſive*, than that ſuperintended by Dr. Johnſon; and it is propoſed to unite the moſt beautiful ſpecimen of typography, with that degree of perfection in the arts of deſign, which now exiſts in this country. The firſt ſix volumes, comprizing the Works of Spenſer, will be ready for delivery in January.

Mr. FELL, whoſe Tour in Batavia has been ſo favourably received by the public, will ſpeedily publiſh an account of a Tour to Paris, containing full and comprehenſive directions to Engliſhmen who viſit that city, with an account of all the objects deſerving of notice. Such a vade mecum cannot fail to be of the higheſt ſervice, at a moment when ſo many thouſand perſons in England are prompted by intereſt or curioſity to viſit the metropolis of France, many of whom, without a guide of this kind, would ſuſtain much inconvenience, or become the dupes of artifice and fraud.

Dr. RUSSELL will ſpeedily publiſh a ſecond volume of his magnificent work on the Eaſt Indian Snakes; and he has in forwardneſs a work on the ſame ſcale relative to the Fiſhes of the Indian Seas.

Mr. RITSON will ſpeedily publiſh his long expected edition of ſome Ancient Dramas.

Dr. HAGAR, in conſequence of the high opinion entertained of his "Keys to the Chineſe Language," lately publiſhed at the expence of a bookſeller in London, has been appointed by the French government to ſuperintend in Paris the publication of a Chineſe Dictionary. The appointment is no leſs honourable to Dr. Hagar, than to the liberal and enlightened character of the French government, which has properly appreciated the national honour attendant upon the production of ſo deſirable a work. Dr. Hagar is placed upon the ſame reſpectable eſtabliſhment as the learned Oriental Profeſſors, LANGLES and DE SACY, and all the expences of the work are to be defrayed by the republican government. We cannot diſſemble our regret, that the total want of a ſingle Mæcenas among the race of contemporary Engliſh nobility*, and the operation of a ſpirit wholly mercenary and commercial in the Eaſt India Company, ſhould have been the occaſion of this literary Honour being transferred from Great Britain to France.

Dr. BARCLAY has undertaken an important work on Anatomical Nomenclature, which it is expected will ſoon make its appearance. In this work, the language of anatomy, at preſent ſo vague and indefinite, and often ludicrous and abſurd, will be new-modelled and eſtabliſhed

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* It is honourable to Prince Auguſtus Frederic, who knew Dr. Hagar in Italy, that, before his departure to Portugal, he took conſiderable pains to procure ſubſcriptions towards defraying the expences of this Dictionary; and, in the true ſpirit of an Engliſh Prince, he declared, that not a ſingle particle of glory ought to be loſt to his country. The Eaſt India Company ſubſcribed a nominal 100 guineas towards a work which could not be publiſhed with leſs than ſeven years' labour, and at an expence of 5000 guineas!

on

on fixed and rational principles ;—an improvement which will greatly facilitate the ſtudy of this important branch of medical ſcience.

Dr. NESBITT will publiſh in January a comprehenſive work, intitled the Edinburgh School of Medicine, forming an introduction to his other works.

Dr. T. THOMSON, of Edinburgh, has in the preſs, and will publiſh in January or February next, a work on Chemiſtry, in four vols. The intended publication will be enriched with all the diſcoveries in this intereſting ſcience which have been made, either in this country or on the Continent, down to the preſent period ; and will be improved by the experience and aſſiduous application of the author, who, for ſeveral years, has been engaged in chemical ſtudies, both as a public teacher, and an experimentaliſt.

The Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge have taken ſuch cognizance of Mr. MOSELEY's Memoir on the Practicability of circulating a Tranſlation of the Scriptures through the Chineſe Empire, as affords a proſpect of his plan being adopted in ſuch degree as may be conſiſtent with the political relations of the two empires. The Biſhops of Durham and London have given it their countenance.

The Cambridge Univerſity Calendar, by B. C. RAWORTH, A. B. of Trinity Hall, is announced for publication in January next, with conſiderable additions and improvements.

The Rev. H.C.MASON, of Bermondſey, is preparing for the preſs a new and uniform edition of the works of his father, the late W. Maſon. The works are to be completed in about forty weekly numbers, making four handſome vols. in 8vo. The firſt number will be publiſhed about the middle of November, in which will be given an elegant portrait of the author.

A volume, in octavo, intitled Oriental Cuſtoms ; or, an Illuſtration of the Sacred Scriptures by the Application of the Cuſtoms and Manners of the Eaſtern Nations, and eſpecially of the Jews, by the Rev. SAMUEL BURDER, of St. Alban's, is nearly completed, and will be publiſhed the firſt week in January.

A Topographical Hiſtory of Cleveland, in the North Riding of the County of York, is in forwardneſs for the preſs. This diſtrict abounds in curioſities both of nature and art. It will be publiſhed in a ſplendid form, and be ornamented with a great variety of elegant engravings, and likewiſe an accurate Map of the diſtrict. The author is the Rev. JOHN GRAVES, of Yarm, in Yorkſhire.

Mr. BLAINE, author of a work intitled The Anatomy of a Horſe, has in the preſs a Syſtem of Veterinary Medicine, illuſtrated with proofs.

Several Lives of BONAPARTE have been announced in France, Germany, and England, probably all of them intitled to an equal degree of reſpect. The public is already in poſſeſſion of all the facts connected with the private Hiſtory of this extraordinary man, and the mingling of theſe with public incidents and documents can at preſent ſerve no other purpoſe than to enrich the book-makers. It is not till ſome years after the death of a public character that ſuch memoirs of him can be expected as will completely ſatisfy curioſity.

The uſual Courſes of Philoſophical and Medical Lectures, in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, have commenced. In addition to the latter, Dr. MONRO, jun. now aſſociated with his father in the anatomical-chair, has announced his intention of fitting up rooms in which ſtudents will be accommodated with the important advantages of diſſection, to be ſuperintended by himſelf, and the ingenious Mr. FYFFE.

Dr. BARCLAY has commenced his Winter-courſe of Lectures at Edinburgh, in which he gives a full and comprehenſive view of what is known of the anatomical ſtructure and functions of the human body, explained and illuſtrated by a numerous detail of facts and obſervations drawn from comparative anatomy.

The Clinical Lectures or Surgical Caſes of patients in the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, will be delivered this ſeaſon by Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. JOHN THOMSON, ſurgeons.

Mr. JOHN BELL, the Teacher of Anatomy at Edinburgh, is ſoon to reſume his annual labours on that ſubject. His brother, Mr. CHARLES BELL, has begun a Courſe of Lectures on Midwifery.

The following has been lately announced as the Chineſe method of rendering cloth water-proof : to one ounce of white-wax, melted, add one quart of ſpirits of turpentine ; when thoroughly mixed and cold, dip the cloth into the liquid and hang it up to drain until it is thoroughly dry. By this method, the moſt open muſlin as well as the ſtrongeſt cloths, will be rendered impenetrable to the heavieſt rain, without the compoſition even filling up the pores of the fineſt lawn, or changing, in the leaſt, the moſt brilliant colours.

The people of London, who ran with ſo much eagerneſs to ſee a foreigner get into a quart-bottle, have, during the preſent month, been attracted in crowds to ſee an exhibition of optical images at the Lyceum, in the Strand. Theſe ghoſts and ſpectres, as they are called, are the ſimple production of a common magic-lantern, the objects from which are thrown upon the farther ſide of a tranſparent ſcreen, which is hung between the lantern and the audience. When the lantern is brought nearer the ſcreen, the object is diminiſhed in ſize, and appears to retire; when taken farther off, the object is encreaſed in ſize, and appears to approach the ſpectator. The exhibitor who deſerves the praiſe of great ingenuity, would however do himſelf more credit as a philoſopher, and as a detector of impoſtors, if he were to bring forward his apparatus after his exhibition, and explain to the ignorant part of his audience that the illuſion ariſes ſimply from the application of a magic lantern.

The following is an account of the curious experiments for lifting ſhips in dock to put in a new keel, which was lately tried for the firſt time on the Canopus, of 84 guns, in Plymouth Dock, by Mr. SIBBINS, the builder's firſt aſſiſtant. By means of wedges driven againſt the blocks on each ſide of the keel, and the uſe of the catapulta or battering-ram applied to them, the blocks are forced out much eaſier, and with leſs danger. Fewer ſhores are required to ſupport the ſhip, which alſo ſtrains leſs, and hangs, as it were, in ſlings: by this ſimple operation, forty men, in twelve hours, can perform as much work as uſed to take, on the old principle, three hundred men three days; although ſome ſhips, in the old method of knocking out the blocks under the keel, have ſettled from eight to ten inches, the Canopus only ſettled one quarter of an inch, by this new method. A numerous concourſe of artiſts and others attended to ſee the experiment tried on the Canopus, and were perfectly ſatisfied with its uſefulneſs and ſimplicity.

Beech-nuts are not only excellent food for pigs, but they are now known to yield an oil fit for all ordinary purpoſes. Major MARSAC, who occupies the houſe at Caverſham, formerly belonging to Lord CADOGAN, lately ſold the beech nuts on his eſtate for 50l. to a perſon at Reading, for the purpoſe of extracting oil from them.

By the accounts of the *General Miſſionary Society*, publiſhed at their anniverſary meeting in June laſt, it appears that the ſubſcriptions, donations and collections for the laſt year, amounted to 1788l. 10s. 3d.; that the Directors purchaſed during the year, 2800l. four per cents. and 1000l. three per cents.; and that their preſent fund conſiſts of 16,000l. three per cents.; 9037l. four per cents.; 3300l. new five per cents.; 1000l. old five per cents. and 500l. in an Exchequer-bill. Theſe modern miſſionaries do not ſeem to emulate the poverty of the apoſtles!

An Engliſhman has lately obtained leave to eſtabliſh a paper-manufactory in Portugal, by which it is likely he will make immenſe profits. He manufactures the paper from the delicate white ſkin of the aloe, which grows wild in that country, in a prodigious abundance. The paper is of a beautiful texture, and extremely white, and he can ſell it at half the expence that imported paper is bought here. The paper is of a quality ſuperior to any at preſent manufactured in this country.

Early in May next will be publiſhed, by Mr. W. SHEARDOWN, a new Map of the *Country round Doncaſter*, extending from eaſt to weſt 60 miles, by 46 miles north and ſouth: the ſcale two miles to an inch.

Travellers in the Levant.—Letters from Vienna contradict the reports that were circulated laſt ſummer about M. VON HAMMER, an Hungarian, who ſtudied in the Oriental Academy at Vienna, and was afterwards with the Imperial Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. It had been ſaid by ſome, that he had been drowned: Mr. KEITH, indeed, private-ſecretary to Sir SIDNEY SMITH, thus loſt his life at the entrance of the Nile: but luckily Mr. Hammer was not on board the ſhip. Equally falſe is the report, that the Capitan Pacha had cauſed him to be beheaded at Roſetta. M. Hammer has made ſome literary diſcoveries in Paphos, and in a library at Roſetta, where he found a complete manuſcript copy of the Arabian Tales, or Thouſand and One Nights. KLARKE has lately been three weeks in Troas, and his obſervations very much agree with thoſe of Hammer.

It has long been the opinion of many learned men, that the Fables uſually aſcribed to Eſop probably belong to the Abyſſinian Fabuliſt Lokmann.—A German Correſpondent informs us, that in Germany, a perſon of the greateſt credibility at preſent aſſerts, that he had ſeen in Syria a manuſcript, with the ſuperſcription, "Lokmann's Works," which contained, beſides the Fables, Proverbs, Maxims, and Moral Doctrines, and was divided into ſections, in one of which he found the Fables hitherto aſcribed to Eſop.

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The moſt intereſting literary *morceau* which has appeared in Germany during the preſent year, is KOTZEBUE's Narrative of his Adventures in Ruſſia, and his Extraordinary Exile into Siberia. It is intitled "*The moſt Wonderful Year of my Life*;" and a tranſlation may confidently be expected to appear in England.

The French artiſt TOUREL, and the Auſtrian Major SCHWARZ, who now reſides at Vienna with Count VON FRIESS, and is worthy, on account of his extenſive knowledge, and the amiableneſs of his manners, to be the companion of a man, who in himſelf and others ſets more value on the endowments of the mind, than the poſſeſſion of millions, have been making important reſearches at Athens. Some fears, however, are entertained of the ſafety of Tourel. An Engliſh traveller, of the name of TWEDDEL, has been murdered by his Greek ſervant, and buried by his countrymen in an ancient Temple of Theſeus. Profeſſor CARLYSLE has received his papers.

Citizen ANDRE MICHAUX, thinking he could not render a greater ſervice to his country than by tranſporting thither the uſeful plants which grow in analogous climates, firſt viſited Syria, Babylonia, and Perſia. He found, among the natural productions of theſe countries, a multitude of kitchen garden plants, ornamental plants, and others for fodder, cultivated amongſt Europeans, and he brought from thence new riches. On his return, in 1785, he ſet out for North America. He eſtabliſhed two gardens, one near New York, the other near Charleſtown, to raiſe there the plants which he might collect. He afterwards traverſed North America for eleven years together, from the Bahama Iſles and the Cape of Florida, to Hudſon's Bay, that is to ſay, from the 29th to the 58th degree, or in a ſpace of 750 leagues. He did not make this tour along the coaſts; he penetrated into the country more than 400 leagues from eaſt to weſt; he lived with the ſavages, whoſe affections he gained, whoſe cares he repaid, and who aſſiſted him in his reſearches. During this interval, he ſent to France many cheſts of ſeeds, and a great number of ſhoots of trees, moſt of which are now cultivated through all Europe. Among theſe trees were diſtinguiſhed an ilicium, the aromatic fruit of which will ſerve the ſame purpoſes as that known by the name of the ſtellated *anis* of China (*anis etoilé de la Chine*); a larch tree, the wood of which is uſed in building; a new neighbouring kind of quinquina, and which will perhaps ſupply its place; and, laſtly, many magnolia, a pavia, a rhododendron, an acacia, which already are the ornaments of our gardens. On his return, Citizen André Michaux was employed in putting his collections in order, and in drawing up an abridged Relation of his Voyage, and giving an Hiſtory of the Plants of America. Government having nominated him to form a part in the expedition of Captain BAUDIN, he has left to his ſon, who had accompanied him in one of his journies, the care of ſuperintending the printing of his manuſcripts. The Hiſtory of the Oaks of America was in the preſs at the time of his departure, and has been lately publiſhed. It is written in French; the botanical phraſes only are in Latin. It contains twenty ſpecies, and a number of remarkable varieties; arranged in methodical order, according to the form of the leaves and the annual or biennial fructification; and characteriſed in a ſure and invariable manner. All theſe ſpecies have been deſigned in their different ſtates, by Citizen REDOUTE, whoſe talents are well known to painters and naturaliſts; and elegantly engraved by Citizens SELLIER and PLEE; making in the whole thirty ſix plates. At every ſpecies, Citizen Michaux has careſully marked the manner of cultivating it, the ſoil which ſuits it, the uſes to be drawn from it, and the diſtricts of France where it would be advantageous to naturalize it. Among theſe ſpecies are ſome abſolutely unknown; to others are annexed new and intereſting obſervations. The following article on the maritime oak or green oak of Carolina, may give an idea of the obſervations which accompany the deſcription of divers ſpecies.—"This tree grows from Lower Virginia to Florida, and the Miſſiſſippi, along the coaſts, on the iſles and the tracts expoſed to the ſtormy winds of the ocean. The lower countries of North America are lands of a new formation. The ſurface of the ſoil is a ſandy layer, on a very deep maſs of argill. The maritime oaks here acquire a rapid growth, becauſe the fibrous roots with which they are provided in their adoleſcent ſtate find in a moveable ſand the facility of ſpreading in all directions. In proportion as they arrive at adult age, the principal roots reach the clayey bottom, where they imbibe a nouriſhment which ſupports their vigour for many centuries, and renders them capable of reſiſting the impetuoſity of the winds, and of ſupporting the heat of the ſun. From Virginia to the extremity of Florida, the traveller often perceives this iſolated tree, preſerv-

ing all its vigour, in a ſoil where others cannot exiſt. It is never damaged by animals. In the plantations ſituated in the lower part of the two Carolinas, the proprietors keep it to ſerve for ſhelter to the cattle. Its tufted foliage is impenetrable to the rays of the ſun, and the umbrage of a ſingle tree often covers a ſpace of more than thirty toiſes. Its fruit (in abundance) is leſs ſour than that of the other ſpecies. We are told that the ſavages obtain from it an oil which they mix with their food. It wood is of an excellent quality. In the North of the United States, it is employed with the greateſt advantage in the conſtruction of ſhips, which laſt for a long time. The ſoil of Lower Carolina and of Georgia being of the ſame nature as that of the *landes* of Bourdeaux, the maritime oak is worthy to fix the attention of the French and Spaniſh Governments. It offers a means of giving a value to the lands which border on the Mediterranean and the ocean. In the introduction, Citizen André Michaud makes a number of curious remarks on oaks in general, on their uſes and their culture, and on the knowledge which the ancients had of them. This work excites a lively deſire to ſee the Flora of America.

According to the obſervations made by the Academician KRAFFT, the city of St. Peterſburgh, on an average of ten years, has annually 97 bright days, 104 of rain, 72 of ſnow, and 93 unſettled. There are every year from 12 to 67 ſtorms, which, ſometimes, when they proceed from the weſt, occaſion inundations. From an experience of more than ſixty years, the ice of the river Neva never breaks up before the 25th of March, and never later than the 27th of April; the earlieſt time of its freezing is the 20th of October, and the lateſt the 1ſt of December.

M. ZINCK, the Co-regent of Heſſe Homburg, has invented an inſtrument of muſic, to which he has given the name of *Harmonica Celeſtina*. This inſtrument is in the ſhape of a ſpinnet, or ſmall harpſichord, with three rows of keys. As he has only uſed it in public to execute ſome pieces of muſic, the German journaliſts do not give any details reſpecting its interior mechaniſm. He draws from it the ſound of the organ, the flute, the piano-forte, of ſeveral bowed inſtruments, and of that called the harmonica. He can derive theſe ſounds either ſingly or collectively, at pleaſure. The purchaſer of this inſtrument, which we are aſſured is capable of one hundred changes, is the Empreſs of Germany.

Citizen LALANDE has addreſſed the following note to the Editor of the *Moniteur*: —"The aſtrologers alarmed Europe, in the year 1186, by announcing a *conjunction of all the planets*, which was to occaſion very extraordinary ravages. I mentioned the circumſtance in the Preface to my Aſtronomy, but was anxious to aſcertain whether this rare and ſingular phenomenon actually took place in the courſe of that year. Citizen FLANGERGUES, an Aſſociate member of the National Inſtitute, and a zealous aſtronomer, took the trouble to make the requiſite calculations, and the reſult certainly was, that on the 15th of September, A. D. 1186, all the planets were comprehended within from ſix ſigns to ſix ſigns, ten degrees, of longitude. This, however, *was not an exact conjunction*; but perhaps many thouſand years may elapſe before they again ſo nearly approximate each other."

The Prince Royal of Denmark has lately eſtabliſhed a Board of Longitude, at the Univerſity of Copenhagen, the chief employment of which will be to calculate Ephemerides in a nautical almanack, as likewiſe the moon's diſtances from the planets, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and thereby to increaſe and render leſs difficult the methods for finding the longitude at ſea. This commiſſion is to conſiſt of Profeſſor BYGGE, of an extraordinary profeſſor of aſtrononomy, and two adjuncts. The director of the commiſſion muſt annually deliver a diſtinctly written copy of the Ephemerides calculated by them, together with the moon's diſtances from the above planets, to the director of the depôt of ſea-charts, who is to ſuperintend the printing and publiſhing of them.

Four years ago, an Academy of Architecture was inſtituted at Berlin, in which one hundred ſtudents learn the higher branches of the ſcience; and for the purpoſe of initiating youths in the firſt principles thereof, and preparing them for admiſſion into the Academy, provincial ſchools of architecture, and the arts therewith connected, have been erected at Breſlau, Magdeburg, Halle, and Königſberg, and are to be erected in ſeveral other towns of the Pruſſian dominions. In theſe ſchools, pure and mixed mathematics, geometry, the economical and higher branches of architecture, the forming relievoes in clay, &c. are taught gratis; and artiſts and handicraftſmen connected with architecture are inſtructed in a variety of uſeful knowledge, neceſſary towards perfectionating

perfectionating their trades and profeſſions. The teachers are nominated by a committee of the academy at Berlin. The pupils are taught drawing in the drawing-ſchools already eſtabliſhed at a former period.

A perſon at Paris has diſcovered a kind of ink, which cannot be effaced by oxygenated muriatic acid, nor by any reactive chemical preparation.

Citizen LANGLES has lately printed in Paris, a Notice on the Hiſtory of GENGISKÂN, extracted from a Perſian manuſcript, which gives a new proof of the talents and the enlarged views of that conqueror, who was likewiſe a legiſlator. The curious reader will ſee here a pretty long and very intereſting extract from the code which he publiſhed, and which is printed in the work here announced, in its original language, with the Perſian characters in the poſſeſſion of the National Printing office. This Perſian *morceau* contains thirteen pages, and is larger than any ſimilar fragment printed in France for more than a century paſt.

In another notice by Citizen LANGLES, on a Latin-Chineſe-Mantchou Dictionary, in manuſcript, the reader will further ſee a model of the Mantchoux characters, the firſt which have been engraved in Europe, and ſo much the more valuable as the Mantchoux language may perfectly ſupply in Europe the knowledge of the Chineſe. In fact, the Emperors of the Mantchou race, who have governed China for 250 years paſt, have not ceaſed during that period to cauſe to be tranſlated into their maternal tongue all the good works which exiſt in China. KAM HI, the ſecond of that dynaſty, eſtabliſhed for this very purpoſe a *Tribunal of Tranſlators*, which even ſubſiſts to this day. In expectation that the peace may finally reeſtabliſh the relations which formerly exiſted between Citizen Langles himſelf and the Miſſionaries in China, he informs us that there is already a collection of 200 Mantchou works, both original and tranſlated from the Chineſe, that have been accumulating for 150 years paſt in the National Library; and that it is his intention to profit by the Continuation of the *Notices and Extracts*, to make theſe works known to the public. Theſe Notices and Extracts, taken from the manuſcripts of the National Library and other libraries are publiſhed, from time to time, by the National Inſtitute of France, and are intended to form a ſequel to the Notices and Extracts formerly read to the Committee eſtabliſhed in the *ci-devant* Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres. Before the revolution the manuſcripts of all kinds, contained in what is now called the National Library, amounted to more than 80,000; but this valuable *depôt* having been ſince enriched with the manuſcripts that have come from Belgium and Italy, and with all thoſe, which formerly making a part of other public or private collections, have been thought worthy to enter into this, it is now more complete than ever in its *enſemble*, and more rich in rare, valuable and well preſerved works, ſo that no other exiſting collection in Europe can now be compared with it. The above work is intitled Notices and Extracts, and is the fifth volume of a collection, deſigned in its progreſs, to execute an immenſe and difficult undertaking, viz. by ſmaller or larger extracts, to ſpread the knowledge of ſuch an immenſe quantity of valuable works, which, however well preſerved now, muſt neceſſarily, in time, undergo the common law of returning to duſt.*

The Muſeum Gallery of Antiques at Paris, has been open ſince the 18th of Brumaire laſt. On the three laſt days of each *decade*, the entrance is public; the other days are reſerved for the artiſts that go there to perfect themſelves in the ſtudy of deſign. What intereſt, what reſources will they not henceforth find, in this collection of the fineſt remains of antiquity!—a collection ſuch as could never have been met with at Rome, where they were, for

* It was the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, that in 1785 conceived the idea of this great and commendable undertaking. It nominated for this purpoſe eight commiſſaries, and moreover invited all its members to concur in it; the Academy further addreſſed a general invitation to all the *literati* of France, to make known the manuſcripts contained in public or private *depôts* where they had acceſs. The firſt volume of the *Notices and Extracts* appeared in 1787; the ſecond in 1789, and the third in the following year. The printing of the fourth volume had been begun in 1791, but circumſtances, and, above all, the ſuppreſſion of the Academy, which was decreed in 1793, retarded its publication, and it was only lately carried into effect. After the ſtorms of the revolution, on the revival of ſciences and letters, the National Inſtitute was charged by a formal law to *continue the notices of the manuſcripts*; and it has accordingly, in every point, followed the plan of the Academy, and the fifth volume, already announced, is the fruit of this new labour; it contains 43 Extracts or Notices of Arabic, Perſian, Turkiſh, Tartar, Mantchou, Greek, Latin, and French Manuſcripts, with ſome anecdotical pieces.

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the moſt part, ſcattered in different Muſeums. The Gallery contains, in all, more than a hundred and eighty objects, and is divided into a number of ſaloons, each of which has a particular character. The Muſeum of Antiques, the veſtibule of which is not yet finiſhed, and which is only now entered by a lateral door, near the ſtair-caſe of the Muſeum of Painting, is compoſed of ten contiguous ſaloons, connected together by the perfect accordance of their adjuſtments. The firſt of theſe ſaloons is that of the Seaſons. It derives its name from the cieling which crowns it, and whoſe paintings, executed almoſt underathe reign of Louis XIII. by ROMANELLI, an Italian painter, in high fame for the grace of his compoſitions and the ſweetneſs of his pencil, repreſent the four Seaſons. Here, it is thought, ſhould be aſſembled the antique ſtatues of the rural divinities, and thoſe relative to the different epochs of the year. The cielings of the three following ſaloons, viz. that of Illuſtrious Men; that of the Romans, whoſe paintings offer many traits of hiſtory of that people; and that of the Laocoon, of which this admirable groupe makes the principal ornament, have been painted by the ſame artiſt. The gildings with which the dome is enriched, contraſt, in a ſtriking manner, with the noble ſimplicity of the conſtructions which ſuſtain the upper architecture; and if they do not offer any violent—any diſagreeable oppoſition, it is becauſe the ſkilful architect (Citizen RAYMOND) who has directed all theſe labours, has known how to replace adroitly, in ſome parts of the new decoration, a very ſmall number of rich details, which unite the whole and form an harmonious *enſemble*. To prevent a return to the paintings which decorate the cieling of the Gallery, it is proper to obſerve here, that a painting executed on a wall which it was neceſſary to pull down, in order to enlarge the Hall of Laocoon, has been tranſported elſewhere without any injury, and in one entire piece, with the maſonry which ſerved to ſupport it. This painting is, at preſent, above the niche where this groupe is ſeen, and many toiſes from the place which it formerly occupied. The ſucceſs of this delicate and hazardous undertaking, does honour to the artiſt to whom it was intruſted. In the Saloon or Hall of Laocoon, many freſcoes have been deſtroyed, either by time or by humidity; the ſame ſpaces have been again occupied by new compoſitions; theſe laſt have been painted in oil. The Miniſter of Interior has choſen for this purpoſe, ſome of the artiſts who, in the laſt public *concours*, had obtained prizes of encouragement. A cieling and two vertical paintings have been executed by Citizens HENNEQUIN, PEYRON and LETHIER; they repreſent allegorical ſubjects. Citizens PRUDHOM and GUERIN have painted groupes of infants in two ſpaces of a circular form, making part of the dome. Theſe different paintings, the authors of which are juſtly held in eſtimation, have been finiſhed with as much ſucceſs as could be expected from artiſts diſtinguiſhed by their talents, but little accuſtomed to the painful and wearieſome poſture, which they were obliged to ſubmit to, during the term of their labour. Citizen Raymond, Member of the National Inſtitute, and Architect of the National Palace of Sciences and of Arts, has deſigned and ſuperintended all the labours which have been carried on in the Saloons which compoſe the Gallery of Antiques; as likewiſe the new diſpoſitions, decorations and embelliſhments. It is wrongfully therefore that ſome perſons have pretended that he only executed the plans of HUBERT, his predeceſſor. It is undeniable, that thoſe plans were not even communicated to Citizen Raymond.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

ANTIQUITIES.

A Diſſertation on the newly diſcovered Babylonian Inſcriptions; illuſtrated with Copper-plates, and an Inſcription found on a Fragment of Jaſper, printed from the Stone itſelf, by permiſſion of the Hon. Directors of the Eaſt India Company. By Joſeph Hager, D D. 1l. 1s. boards. Richardſons.

The Archæology of Wales, for preſerving the Contents of ancient Manuſcripts; the two *firſt* Volumes, which contain a Collection of the Poetry of the Britiſh Bards to the beginning of the Fourteenth Century; and various Hiſtorical Documents and Chronicles to the end of the ſame Period. Royal 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards. Longman and Rees.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Juvenile Plutarch, or Lives of Celebrated and Extraordinary Children. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

An

An Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertſon, D. D. By Dugald Stewart, F.R.S. 4to. and 8vo. Cadell.

DRAMA.

Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots, an hiſtorical Drama. 4s. ſewed. Longman and Rees.

Kemble and Cooke; or, A Critical Review of a Pamphlet, entitled, "Remarks on the Character of Richard the Third, as played by Cooke and Kemble." With other Remarks on the Performances of theſe two Gentlemen. 1s. 6d. Weſtley.

The Philanthropiſt, a Play. With an introductory Addreſs attendant upon the Bleſſings of Civilization, demonſtrated by the Eſtabliſhment of the Royal Humane Society. By J. Jones, Navy Surgeon. Dedicated by permiſſion to Dr. Hawes. 1s. 6d. Mawman.

EDUCATION.

The Little Hermitage, with other Tales. Plates. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

Viſits to the Menagerie and Botanical Garden, 2 vols. Plates. 4s. Phillips.

The Engliſh Spelling-Book, accompanied by a progreſſive Series of eaſy and familiar Leſſons, intended as an Introduction to the firſt Elements of the Engliſh Language. By William Mavor, L. L. D. 1s. 6d. Phillips.

Arithmetical Queſtions, on a New Plan, intended to anſwer the double Purpoſe of Arithmetical Inſtruction and Miſcellaneous Information. By W. Butler. 3d edition, 5s. 6d. Mawman.

HISTORY.

Dodſley's Annual Regiſter (Vol. 42) for the Year 1800. 10s. 6d. boards. Otridge, and other Proprietors.

LAW.

Commercial and Notarial Precedents, conſiſting of the moſt approved Forms, ſpecial and common, which are required in Buſineſs. With an Appendix, containing the Principles of Law relative to Bills of Exchange, Inſurance and Shipping. By Joſhua Montifiore, Attorney and Notary Public. 4to. 1l. 5s. boards. Phillips.

Reports of Caſes determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, in Hilary and Eaſter Terms, 1801. By John B. Boſanquet and C. Puller, Eſqrs. Barriſters at Law. Volume II Part IV. 7s. 6d. Butterworth.

The Law of Bills of Exchange, Promiſſory Notes, Bank and Bankers' Notes, Drafts, and Checks; containing all the Statutes, Cuſtoms of Merchants, and Deciſions at Law and Equity on thoſe Subjects, to Trinity Term, 1801. Including a Caſe in July, 1801, when eſſential Information occurred reſpecting Country Banks. Together with the Stamp-duty on the reſpective Sums to the lateſt Act. By Edward Manning, Eſq. 8vo. 3s. ſewed. Stratford.

Reports of Caſes determined in the Court of King's Bench, in Trinity Term, 1801. With the Indexes, completing the Firſt Volume of a new Series, in royal octavo. By E. H. Eaſt, Eſq. Volume I. Part IV. 7s. Butterworth.

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MEDICAL.

A Treatiſe on the Cow-pox, containing a Hiſtory of Vaccine Inoculation, and an Account of the Publications on that Subject. By John Ring, Surgeon. Part I. 8s. Johnſon.

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MATHEMATICS.

The Gentleman's Mathematical Companion for the Year 1802; containing Anſwers to the laſt Year's Enigmas, &c. and new Rebuſſes, &c. for the next Year. With ſome curious Papers from the Tranſactions of the Royal Society. (To be continued annually) 1s. 6d. Symonds.

MISCELLANIES.

Various Thoughts. By W. Burdon, M. A. 3s. Clarke.

The Supplement to Hogarth Reſtored, engraved by Cook, containing Henry the Eighth and Anna Bullen, &c. No. I. (to be completed in Six Numbers, with the laſt of which Deſcriptions of the Plates, and a Liſt of the Subſcribers will be given) 10s. 6d. Robinſons.

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The Art of Cookery Refined, in which Attention has been paid to Economy as well as to pleaſe the Palate; forming at once a complete Guide for the Family of the Nobleman, of the Tradeſman, and for the Profeſſor at a Tavern. By John Mollard, Cook, One of the Proprietors of Freemaſons' Tavern, Great Queen-ſtr. With Plates. 10s. 6d. Nunn.

NOVELS.

Something New; or, Adventures at Campbell Houſe. By Anne Plumptre, 3 vols. 15s. boards. Longman and Rees.

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THIS invention prepares locks of the ſame exterior form as thoſe which are in common uſe. Internally it uſes an *orbicular bolt* inſtead of a rectilineal one. An inſide tumbler ſerves to increaſe the ſecurity of this bolt. It is double-faſtened by a ſpring flat bolt. The whole ſtructure of the lock is moſt ingeniouſly ſimple; and, after careful inſpection, we are inclined to give it that preference to other locks, which the inventor claims for it.

MR. CHABANNES' PATENT *for a* MACHINE *for* SEPARATING COALS, *and a* COMPOSITION *for making* SMALL COALS *into* CAKES *or* BALLS *to be uſed for* FUEL.

Mr. CHABANNES uſes a grating of wood or metal, having bars, of which the mutual diſtances muſt not be ſmaller than a quarter of an inch, nor larger than an inch and a half. On this grating, he diſcharges the coals, in the mixture of ſmall and great, in which they are bought in the Pool. The great coals are detained above the grating, the ſmall paſs through it; and it is thus the ſeparation is effected.

The ſmall coals he then mingles in a wooden veſſel, with a ſmall proportion of earth, clay, cow-dung, tar, pitch, broken glaſs, ſulphur, ſaw-duſt, oil-cakes, tar, wood, or any other combuſtible matter. A ſufficient quantity of water is uſed in preparing the mixture; and it is ground with a wheel, ſo that it becomes of one conſiſtency. Out of this veſſel, it is conveyed by pipes or otherwiſe into pits or holes of any dimenſions. Theſe pits are lined, every where but at the centre, with bricks united by a cement. At the centre is a drain or water-courſe paſſing under the pit, and covered only with uncemented bricks, amongſt which the water may run eaſily off from the compoſition. The compoſition thus cleared from the water, is, while yet ſoft, moulded into brick-cakes or balls. Theſe are put on a frame, to dry; when dry, they may be uſed as fuel.

MR. GODFREY'S PATENT *for a* TAMBORINE, TABOR, *or* DRUM *and* PIPE, *to be annexed to a* BARREL-ORGAN, *&c. and for the* CONSTRUCTION *of ſuch* BARREL-ORGAN, *or other* MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

Mr. GODFREY in this invention, made nearly twelve years ſince, prepares the frame of his tamborine, tabor, or drum, of any variety of the common forms of theſe inſtruments, of the uſual materials; with heads or covers of parchment, vellum, leather, &c. in two or more parts, and with a ſtraining-frame to be put within the inſtrument. He unites the frames by ſcrews and nuts, or by pins, wires, and other faſtenings.

He next prepares a barrel-organ, or other muſical inſtrument, of the common ſtructure in all reſpects, but that it poſſeſſes likewiſe the following additions: pins on the barrel, by means of which a hammer or drum-ſtick may beat according to the time of the tunes ſet on the barrel; a key in the key-frame, to touch thoſe pins; ſtaples in and upon the barrel, to make the hammer or drum-ſtick beat to time; and a key in the key-frame of the organ, to touch and take the ſtaples in playing.

When the tamborine and the organ are thus both prepared, he adds to the organ, a bar or piece of wood or braſs, which reaches between its two ends, has

at one end a joint or hinge by which it is faſtened to the organ, and reſts at the other on the caſe or frame of the organ, or on a draw-ſtop or key. Upon this bar in the organ, he faſtens the tamborine.

Within the organ, he puts a frame to ſuſtain the hammer, or drum-ſtick; a ſpring is annexed to the hammer; and there is a wire, rod, or ſlip of wood, extending from the end of the hammer to the key in the key-frame.

In the frame or caſe of the organ, he puts a ſtop; to this ſtop he annexes a ſtring or wire, which paſſes acroſs the organ to the hammer or drum-ſtick. To the hammer or drum-ſtick that wire is faſtened, and the movements of the wire from the ſtop make that to ſtrike or be ſilent at pleaſure.

A lever hung in the frame of the organ-caſe, makes the hammer or drum-ſtick to beat time. A wire or rod is put to connect it with the key in the key-frame, which comes upon the ſtaples in the barrel.

With the tamborine, he alſo affixes to the organ, one or more upright pipes, which, by a key in the barrel, may be played at pleaſure.

The tamborine, tabor, or drum, may be put within the organ, either by hanging it an-edge or by laying it horizontally. It may be hung or fixed in the frame at one ſide or end of the organ; and with proper variations, the tamborine, tabor, or drum, may be in like manner added to ſeveral other muſical inſtruments.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

Terror or Fright. Tranquillity. Crying. Laughter. Invented and modelled by George Stubbs G. Townley Stubbs, ſculpt. Price 6s. each, or four for a Guinea.

HOGARTH, in his Analyſis of Beauty, ſpeaking of the fine winding forms of which the human body is compoſed, and which, by their varied ſituations with each other, become more intricately pleaſing, and form a continued waving of winding forms from one into the other, introduces a drawing of a muſcular leg and thigh, which ſhews the ſerpentine forms and varied ſituation of the muſcles, as they appear when the ſkin is taken off. This was drawn from a plaſter of Paris caſt of nature, the original of which was prepared for the mould by Cowper, the famous anatomiſt. In this figure, he obſerves, that as the ſkin is taken off, the parts are too diſtinctly traced by the eye for that intricate delicacy which is neceſſary to conſtitute perfect beauty.

The ſame objection will apply to Mr. Stubbs's Views of the Paſſions, which appear to be in part built on the baſis of Le Brun, and have for their object to ſhew to the tyro the exact form and combination of the muſcles, without any attempt to deviate into grace. So far, we think, they may be very uſeful to the ſtudent, as correctneſs of outline ſhould unqueſtionably be the leading object; and though heads, thus ſtripped, being coloured according to nature, *as it would appear if covered with ſkin*, gives them a moſt groteſque appearance; yet, as we wiſh every artiſt to be well grounded in every ſeparate branch of his profeſſion, we again repeat, they may be a very uſeful ſtudy. This ſyſtem may certainly be carried too far; as we remember an itinerant portrait-painter, who ſome years ſince was reſident in Suffolk, made it his conſtant practice to begin with painting the bones of the head and ſhoulders, hands, &c. he afterwards inſerted the muſcles; and finiſhed, by covering his portrait with ſkin and colour; and this, he inſiſted upon it, was the proceſs of nature, and ought therefore to be the practice of painters!

Solicitude. Sympathy. Contempt. Singleton pinx. G. T. Stubbs ſculpt.

Reverie. Enquiry. Portia. Neriſſa. W. F. Wells inv. G. T. Stubbs ſculpt.

The ſame price as the preceding article, and built in ſome degree on the ſame ſyſtem, but not quite equal in either conception or execution. *Sympathy* is, we think, ſuperior to any of the others.

A View of Porto St. Giovani. E. Edwards, R. A. pinxit. F. Jukes, Aqua-tinta ſculpt. Publiſhed by Jukes, Howland-ſtreet, May 29, 1801. Price 1l. 1s.

There may be thoſe to whom this view is intereſting; but, conſidered as a print, it is not marked with any very ſingular beauty, either in the deſign or engraving.

The

The Deaf and Dumb Alphabet; humbly inscribed to Sir John Leicester, Bart. Painted by J. Northcote, R. A. and engraved by W. S. Annis. Published by Jeffreys, Clapham-road, price 15s. in Colours.

This is an interesting and pleasing little figure, extremely well imagined, holding up her hands, and talking by signs.

The Goddess of Wisdom. She'ley pinxit.—Vide Akenside's Pleasures of the Imagination.—Caroline Watson sculpt. Published by Molteno, Pall-mall.

This is a pretty half-length figure, *neatly* drawn, and exquisitely engraved.

Political Dreaming.—Visions of Peace.—Perspective of Horrors. Gilray inv. et sculpt. Published by Humphreys, St. James's-street, Price 3s. 6d.

Of Mr. Gilray's multifarious and many-coloured productions it is not easy to speak in higher terms than they deserve. For incident, character, and combination, they very happily seize on the floating subjects of the day, and he treats them in a manner which we think no other artist, except our late unrivalled Hogarth, has been capable. We sometimes lament that such talents should be so much confined to politics; but whatever is the ruling and leading folly is the proper object of satire. The spirit of his etchings would illuminate any subject that they touched upon, and the rapidity with which they are etched is manifested in every line. To describe the variety of characters and combinations introduced into this *three-titled* print is impossible. Mr. Windham's horrible dream, and the little brood scampering to the cheese-parings and candle-ends, are admirably marked.

Preliminaries of Peace; or, John Bull and his little Friends marching to Paris. The same Artist and Publisher as the preceding.

Though this print has a considerable portion of wit and whim, it is not equal to that which precedes it.

Edward Jenner, M. D. F. R. S. Painted, engraved, and published, by J. R. Smith, King-street, Covent-garden.

Correctly drawn, and well engraved; and, as we have been informed by those who know the original, a good likeness.

Constance, Arthur, and Salisbury. R. Westall, R. A. del. S. W. Reynolds, sculpt. Published by J. R. Smith.

The taste, talent and accuracy of character, which Westall displays in his historical drawings, we have had frequent occasion to notice; this delineation is worthy of the artist, and, as far as we remember it, the print is a fair copy.

John Philpot Curran, Esq. Painted by T. Lawrence, R. A. principal Painter to his Majesty. Engraved by J. R. Smith, Engraver to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Price 10s. 6d.

We sometimes meet with a face peculiarly formed for the painter's giving a striking likeness of it, and where, if the artist attends to the lines, he produces a picture of the mind—Such is the head of Mr. Curran. It is one of those countenances on which God and Nature have set the broad seal of independent thinking and speaking, without regard to the opinion of those he addresses, or perhaps rather better disposed to *oppose* than agree with his hearers in any proposition that is advanced. It is a very spirited and fine engraving, and decides itself to be a strong resemblance of the original.

The Right Hon. Lord St. Vincent, First Lord of the Admiralty, and one of His Majesty's Privy Council. Painted by Kernan. Engraved and published by Mr. Barnard, Fitzroy-square.

We have not happened to see the gallant Admiral since he, many years ago, two or three time sat for his portrait to Gilbert Stuart, the American, and, from the portraits then painted, this is very different; the veteran is now marked much more than we could wish with the characters of age. It must be the earnest wish of every friend to Great Britain, that he may long—very long—retain his health and spirits; and to have the resemblance of such a man at the *later*, as well as the *earlier*, period of his life, must be a gratification to every naval character in the country.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Macartney, K.B. S. de Koster pinxit. C. Townley, Engraver to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, and Member of the Academies of Berlin and Florence, sculpt.

This painting is dressed in the robes of the order of the garter, the spurs, &c. In air and manner it carries clear marks of being a portraiture painted by a foreign artist. Mr. Townley has engraved it extremely well.

Right Hon. Robert Banks Lord Hawkesbury. Painted by T. Lawrence, R. A. Engraved and published by John Young, Engraver to the Prince of Wales, No. 58, Charlotte-street.

This portrait may at the present period become popular: whether it does or not, it is extremely well painted, and admirably engraved.

Vice

Vice-admiral Lord Viſcount Nelſon, Duke of Bronti, &c. Painted by John Riſing. Engraved by John Young.

If the merit of all our artiſts were appreciated according to their abilities, Mr. Riſing would rank higher than many of thoſe whoſe effrontery has raiſed them to a higher ſcale. This is a very ſtrong reſemblance of the Hero of the Nile, extremely well drawn; and Mr. Young has engraved it in a very maſterly ſtyle.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Fawcet, K. B.—Sir J. Reynolds pinxit. Engraved and publiſhed by J. Ward, Engraver to the Prince of Wales, Newman-ſtreet.

This was one of the Preſident's fineſt portraits, and we were much gratified to find it brought under the burin of Mr. Ward, who has done perfect juſtice to the original.

The Sportſman's Repaſt. The Enamoured Sportſman. Painted, engraved, and publiſhed by J. R. Smith, King-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Theſe two prints are ſomewhat in the manner of Morland; but, though equally *ruſtic*, they are not ſo vulgar nature as that artiſt ſometimes delineates. In both compoſition and execution, *the Repaſt* is the ſuperior print.

He would be a Soldier. Painted by Shee. Engraved by Nugent.

To this pleaſing little figure the painter has given a good deal of character, and a natural eaſy air; and the engraver has well preſerved the ſpirit of the original.

Price four Guineas in Boards, a Selection of Twelve Heads from the Laſt Judgment of Michael Angelo, of the ſame Size as in the Freſco-pictures, being Fac-ſimiles of Drawings made in Rome, in 1797, by R. Duppa, Author of the Account of the Subverſion of the Papal Government.

The work, which is rendered more ornamental and complete by a vignette title-page from the Inferno of Dante, and a ſmall print of the Laſt Judgment by Bartolozzi, is alſo accompanied by letter-preſs, briefly explanatory of the picture, and the leading principles of Michael Angelo as a painter; and the engravings are intended to illuſtrate thoſe principles. Proof ſets ſeven guineas.

Printed for the author, No. 7, Weymouth-ſtreet, Portland-place; Robinſons, Paternoſter-row; and Edwards, Pall-mall.

Iron Bridge over the Thames.

This very curious print is now delivered to ſubſcribers at two guineas each, at Mr. Taylor's, Holborn; Mr. Ackermann's, Strand, &c. The view is taken from the Surry end of the preſent London Bridge. The plate is four feet long, and two feet wide, and beſides the new bridge, comprehends the principal objects of the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, from Bow Church to Whitehall; alſo the propoſed wharfs and terraces on each ſide of the river; engraved by two artiſts whoſe talents are well-known to the public. The bridge by Mr. Lowry, and the other parts by Mr. Malton.

Mr. Bryan of Pall-mall, having had permiſſion to attend Mr. Robit's famous collection of pictures at Paris, has purchaſed the celebrated *chefs d'œuvre* of Morillio, repreſenting the Good Shepherd, and St. John with the Lamb; together with other diſtinguiſhed objects in that celebrated aſſemblage; and they are now added to his other collection, and exhibiting for ſale by private contract, at his Gallery, No. 88, Pall-mall, and at the Great-room, No. 118, near Carleton-houſe. Admiſſion to both rooms, half-a-crown.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, *from Oct 20, to Nov. 20.*

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
ASTHENIA	11
Hœmoptyſis	5
Dyſenteria	13
Diarrhœa	18
Typhus	9
Catarrhus	42
Vermes	7
Amenorrhœa	12
Menorrhagia	5
Rheumatiſmus	7
Epilepſia	2
Aſcites, and Anaſarca	19
Febris intermittens	5
Hyſteria	8
Angina	4
Cynanche Trachealis	2
Scorbutus	3
Dyſpnœa	10
Scabies	6
Scarlatina	2
Tuſſis	12
Paralyſis	13

Diarrhœas

Diarrhœas and Dyſenteries have prevailed in an unuſual degree during the laſt two or three months; but nothing worthy of remark has occurred either in the ſymptoms of theſe diſeaſes, or in the mode of treating them. Typhus has likewiſe been widely propagated, but has by no means ſhewn that alarming virulence and malignity which committed ſuch frightful ravages for a conſiderable period previous to the publication of the laſt report from the Finſbury Diſpenſary. It is to be hoped, from the already ameliorated and ſtill ameliorating condition of the poor, that this fever will long continue more innocent, as well as contracted in its influence.

A large proportion of the diſeaſes inſerted in the above catalogue were gradually induced by habits of ſpirituous intemperance. Puniſhment, in ſome caſes, treads inſtantly on the heels of tranſgreſſion; in others, with more tardy, although equally certain, ſteps, it purſues the commiſſion of moral irregularity.

During the courſe of a long-protracted career of intemperance, the malignant power of alkohol, ſlow and inſidious in its operation, is gnawing inceſſantly at the root, and often, without ſpoiling the bloom, or ſeeming to impair the vigour of the frame, is ſilently haſtening the period of its inevitable deſtruction.

In connection with this remark it may not appear unſeaſonable to ſuggeſt an objection againſt the too general employment of *Tinctures* in caſes of diſeaſe. They have a direct tendency to deſtroy the powers of digeſtion, and to induce the future neceſſity of artificial ſtimulation.

Tinctures are *medical drams*—the habitual uſe of them can be regarded only as a more *ſpecious* and *decorous* mode of debauchery. A lady of faſhion and delicacy may in this way moſt effectually ruin her health, without in the ſlighteſt degree impairing her reputation. She may quell the qualms of the ſtomach, without the inconvenience of inducing any qualms of conſcience.

However, it ſhould be remarked, that there are inſtances in which ſtimuli may be uſeful in deducting from the operation of cauſes ſtill more injurious and more rapidly fatal in their effects.

When, for inſtance, pain, either corporeal or mental, has arrived at a certain pitch, wine, brandy, or laudanum, although they ſhould always with caution, may ſometimes with propriety be preſcribed; as, by affording temporary relief, they ſpare, for a time at leaſt, the wear and tear that is occaſioned by too acute and violent emotion. Such aſeaſonable uſe of them may perhaps, upon the whole, be regarded as a *ſaving* to the conſtitution. Likewiſe it is a thing that cannot too deeply be impreſſed upon the mind of the medical practitioner, that whenever a patient expreſſes an exceſſively violent appetite, which, from his never having experienced it before, appears clearly to have been *created* by the diſeaſe, it ought univerſally to be regarded as indicating what is ſubſervient to his cure.

As in the lower animals, which are conſtitutionally deficient in reaſon, inſtinct ſupplies its place; ſo during the time that the mental power in man is in ſome meaſure impaired by diſeaſe, Nature uniformly provides him alſo with a *temporary* inſtinct, ſtill more ſure in its dictate than the reaſoning faculty.

Owing to a neglect, as there was every reaſon to ſuppoſe, of this important medical maxim, the reporter has recently loſt a young patient, whoſe character gave to her life an almoſt incalculable value. Her youth made her death more deeply ſorrowful and affecting.

The pale and yellow leaf may fall in autumn unnoticed upon the ground, but it is not without ſenſation that we regard the vernal flower torn up by the roots or its early bloſſom withered by the blaſt.

A perſon, for ſome time paſt, has been under the care of the Diſpenſary, who, from a morbid viſceral affection, has, for upwards of four years, been liable, with ſhort intervals, to fits of the moſt exceſſive agony.

The manner in which this poor creature ſpeaks of his excruciating feelings excites horror, without giving any reaſon to doubt the fidelity and rigid accuracy of his repreſentation.

No limit can be aſſigned to the poſſible exacerbation of ſuffering.—As, by the application of a certain force, all the matter of this vaſt globe might be compreſſed within the compaſs of a nutſhell; ſo it is not out of the reach of poſſibility that the ſenſations of a thouſand years may in ſome caſes be condenſed even into the ſpace of a ſingle inſtant.

In a report publiſhed about two years ago, the caſe of a young woman * was

* Mr. Bartlett, the apothecary of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from having repeatedly attended the patient, would, if required, be able to give a more ſatisfactory and particular account of this very curious and ſingular caſe.

mentioned,

mentioned, who had been confined to her bed for nearly twelve years, in a ſtate of apparent inſenſibility; ſhe has not indeed loſt the power of feeling altogether, although ſhe ſeems to have almoſt entirely loſt the power of expreſſing it; the preſence of the medical attendant ſeems to excite an ineffectual ſtruggle for utterance—ſtill ſhe remains in the ſame melancholy condition. Her mind is as it were kept in a *ſtate of preſervation* by being for ſo long a time *locked up* from the agency of external objects. It is not *time* that deſtroys life, it is *ſenſation*. Every ſingle impreſſion that is made upon the body or the mind takes ſomething from the original fund of vitality. Other circumſtances being the ſame, the leſs a perſon feels the longer will he live. The diſeaſe of this patient was firſt occaſioned by a fall upon her head, that produced a preſſure, probably an effuſion, upon the brain.

Medicine in ſuch a caſe as this can be of no avail; the only chance of recovery would ariſe from the performance of a painful and dangerous ſurgical operation. —Her countenance is evidently phthiſical; —a phyſiognomy that is in general, eſpecially in females, more than commonly intereſting and attractive.

The qualities which it is delightful to contemplate it is not always deſirable to poſſeſs! Thoſe exquiſite charms that are felt by lovers, and are celebrated by poets, and the ſplendor of that genius which in man dazzles and delights, both touch alike on the confine of diſeaſe. Beauty is allied to phthiſis—wit is almoſt contiguous to inſanity. J. R.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In November, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE peace has undoubtedly been not leſs popular in France than in England: of this an unequivocal proof is the favourable reception given to an Engliſh miniſter. Lord Cornwallis was conducted to Boulogne from Calais by Ferrand, General of Brigade, commanding on the coaſt of the department of Calais, at the head of a numerous eſcort. His excellency invited Ferrand to ſupper at Boulogne. His lordſhip ſlept one night at Amiens, at the houſe taken for him during his reſidence at the Congreſs. About two poſts from Paris, Lord Cornwallis was met by Mr. Merry, with whom he entered Paris in his chariot and four. The other carriages followed, eſcorted by one hundred and fifty of the fineſt huſſars in the French ſervice. The Pariſians had previous notice of his arrival, and the ſtreets were lined with people.

The French fête in honour of the peace took place on the 9th of November at Paris, with all the brilliancy that was to be expected. On the Pont Neuf was raiſed a magnificent triumphal arch. Oppoſite to the port of St. Nicholas was a temple dedicated to Commerce, and built on boats tied together and boarded over. Fire-works were let off from boats placed by the ſide of this temple. The arches on the Pont Neuf were covered with circular frames, loaded with variegated lamps. The elegant baths of Vigier added to this illumination a picturеſque effect. Farther on appeared the Altar of the Invalids, at the gate of which had been raiſed a triumphal arch, decorated with antique crowns. From the baſement was hung a globe, beſpangled with ſtars; and a frame, placed above the key-ſtone of the arch, exhibited in letters of fire, of prodigious dimenſion, the name of *Bonaparte*. Four Pyramids were diſplayed along the front.—Near the *Place de Concorde* an immenſe Theatre was conſtructed, on which was elevated the Temple of Peace, the ſame which was raiſed on the 14th of July, on one of the ſquares of the interior of the *Champs Elyſées*. It was ſupported by ninety-four columns of the Ionic order, diſpoſed in a right angle of ten to ſixteen. Two other temples, on a ſmaller ſcale, were erected beſide that of Peace. On both ſides of the grand alley of the Thuilleries were raiſed arcades, with their ſub-baſements. The octagonal baſon was illuminated in all its circumference.

On the morning of the fête an appropriate proclamation was iſſued by the Chief Conſul.

From Berlin it was reported about the beginning of November, that, in conſequence of the reſtoration of Peace betwixt Great Britain and France, the motives which led to the poſſeſſion of Hanover no longer exiſting, his Majeſty had agreed immediately to evacuate that electorate. In conſequence of this reſolution, orders were to be forwarded without delay to the commander of the Pruſſian troops to with-

draw

draw from the Hanoverian territories. According to the ſame accounts, the Courts of London and Berlin were likely to enter on negociations for the removal of every difference which might for the preſent exiſt.

SWITZERLAND.

The diſcuſſions on the new Conſtitution of Switzerland commenced at Berne on the 29th of September; and the following articles were accepted by a majority of 60 voices againſt 16:—

Firſt, the integrity of Helvetia is a fundamental article of the Helvetic Conſtitution. Second, the Helvetic Republic forms only one State, its territory is divided into Cantons. Third, there is one right of Helvetic Citizenſhip; there are no political rights of citizens relative to diſtinct cantons.

The queſtion relative to the ceſſion of the territories of the Valais was likewiſe diſcuſſed, and after a long debate it was reſolved by 34 voices againſt 7—"That the whole canton of Valais ſhould appertain to Helvetia, and not be ceded unleſs France ſhould take poſſeſſion of it by force."

On the 31ſt of September the Diet came to the following reſolution:—"The ſupreme power ſhall be exerciſed by a Diet and a Senate, in the name of the Helvetic people." The Paris papers, however, to the 4th of November aſſert, that the Helvetic Diet has been diſſolved juſt after it had completed the Conſtitution, and appointed the members to the Senate. All its proceedings have been declared null, and the old Legiſlative Body, taking the reins of government into their hands, have appointed a Proviſional Executive Government, and reſtored the Conſtitution agreed to in May laſt.

Accounts from Berne ſtate that the antient Swiſs cantons, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, have ſent a deputation to Paris, to conjure the Firſt Conſul, by the names of Tell and Winelreld, to protect them in their antient conſtitution, under which alone they can enjoy tranquillity and happineſs. The accounts from the ſame place of the 7th of November ſtate, that the greater part of the members of the Diet have returned to their homes. The public tranquillity has not any where been diſturbed. The Helvetic troops have already quitted the ſmall cantons. They are on their return to Lucerne. The Helvetic Senate is conſtituted, and Dolder is appointed preſident.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

The Batavian Council of Regency have elected the new Legiſlative Body, almoſt all of whom belonged to the former Legiſlation. They are to proceed immediately to the organization of the inferior departments of the government. This change of conſtitution continues to be received with complete apathy.

WEST INDIES.

Citizen Vincent, chief of brigade, and director of the corps of Engineers at St. Domingo, arrived at Paris in the beginning of October. He was the bearer of many letters from Touſſaint L'Ouverture, and an official copy of the conſtitution that was tranſmitted for the approbation of the parent country. This plan was within a few days to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Council of State. Citizen Vincent gives the moſt ſatisfactory details of the ſtate of cultivation in the colony.

EGYPT.

Official accounts came from Egypt on the 14th of November, with the final account of the conqueſt of that country, which, although from the event of peace, not ſo intereſting as they would formerly have been, will be read with ſatisfaction, as the termination of an expedition, which, however diſgraceful to the late miniſters, from the unneceſſary and diſhonorable rupture of the treaty of El-Ariſh, has been honorable to the Britiſh arms.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament commenced its Seſſion on Thurſday, the 29th of November, and the King was ſufficiently recovered to attend its opening in perſon. The import of the Speech from the Throne was nearly as follows:—His Majeſty had the ſatisfaction to inform the Parliament, that the important Negotiations in which he was engaged at the cloſe of the laſt Seſſion were brought to a favourable concluſion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjuſted by a Convention with the Emperor of Ruſſia, to which the kings of Denmark and Sweden had expreſſed their readineſs to accede. The eſſential rights for which this country contended were hereby ſecured: Preliminaries of Peace had alſo been ratified between him and the French Republic; and he truſted that this important Arrangement, whilſt it manifeſted the juſtice and moderation of his views, would alſo be found conducive to the intereſts of this country, and honorable to the Britiſh character. He then addreſſed the gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons and ſaid, he had directed ſuch eſtimates to be prepared for the various demands of the public ſervice, as appeared to him to be beſt adapted

to the ſituation in which the country was now placed. It was painful to him to reflect, that proviſion could not be made for defraying the expences which muſt unavoidably be continued for different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate peace eſtabliſhment, without large additional ſupplies.

He finally addreſſed himſelf to both Houſes of Parliament and ſaid, "I cannot ſufficiently deſcribe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harveſt. In contemplating the ſituation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impoſſible for me to refrain from expreſſing the deep ſenſe I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifeſted by all deſcriptions of my faithful ſubjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend." After paying the politeſt compliments to his forces both by ſea and land, he concluded with wiſhing "That his people may experience the reward they have ſo well merited, in a full enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace—in a progreſſive increaſe of the national commerce, credit, and reſources, and above all, in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the ſafeguard and protection of that Conſtitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preſerve, and which it is our moſt ſacred duty to tranſmit unimpaired to our deſcendants."

Lorh Bolton, in the Houſe of Lords, moved the addreſs, which contained no material deviation from the ſpeech. Lord Lifford ſeconded the addreſs, which he had no doubt would meet their lordſhip's unanimous conſent. He contraſted the happy and flouriſhing ſituation of this country at this moment with that in which it was when they laſt met.

The Duke of Bedford gave the addreſs his hearty concurrence—he all along wiſhed for peace, and now that it was made, he received it with the moſt cordial ſatisfaction. He could not, however, agree with the noble lords who had ſpoken as to the fitneſs of the time. There hardly had been a period during the war in which it would not have been at leaſt as fit and as practicable. In this however, no blame was attached to the *preſent* miniſters, who had negotiated and effected a peace with all the alacrity in their power. He hoped now that with peace, the Conſtitution of which the people had been ſo long deprived, would be reſtored to them, and a due attention paid to their rights and liberties.

On the next day copies of the Convention between his Britannic Majeſty and the Emperor of Ruſſia, ſigned at St. Peterſburgh the 17th of June laſt, and of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between his Britannic Majeſty and the French Republic were laid upon the table.

Lord Pelham gave notice, that he would on Tueſday move, that the Preliminaries of Peace, with the Republic of France be taken into conſideration, and his lordſhip moved, that the lords be ſummoned for that day.

Mr. Vanſittart, in the Houſe of Commons on the 2d of November, roſe and obſerved that from the abundance of the late harveſt, and other circumſtances, it appeared unneceſſary to continue the reſtrictions on diſtilling. He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to conſider of the expediency of diſcontinuing the late Acts of Parliament reſpecting the importation of foreign ſtarch, the diſtillation of home ſpirit from melaſſes only, and the prohibition of diſtilling the ſame from corn. Ordered.

The order of the day being read in the Houſe of Lords on November the 3d, Lord Romney, after a pertinent ſpeech, moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to thank him for his gracious condeſcenſion in ordering a copy of the Preliminaries of Peace to be laid before them," &c. Lord Limerick ſeconded the motion.

Earl Spencer regretted that he felt himſelf obliged to deliver ſentiments in oppoſition to the two noble lords who moved and ſeconded the addreſs; and he particularly regretted feeling himſelf called upon to oppoſe a government, compoſed of men with whom he had ſo long acted, and with ſome of whom it had been the pride of his life to maintain the ſtrongeſt friendſhip. Peace, abſtractedly, was doubtleſs a bleſſing; a ſafe and honorable peace was the end of every legitimate war—had that now been obtained? No; we had ſacrificed every thing. In every part of the world we had ceded to France or her allies the conqueſts our fleets and armies had gallantly atchieved. The integrity of the dominions of the Porte, it was true, had been preſerved, but this had been the reſult of the glorious campaign in Egypt. The integrity of the dominions of Portugal was alſo in the Preliminaries ſtated to be preſerved, but we find this in fact to be the integrity of a part. The important province of Olivenza was to be ceded.

Our faithful ally the Prince of Orange was not even named in the treaty. In vain did we look for the objects of the war—indemnity for the paſt and ſecurity for the future.—The only indemnity was the ſettlements of Ceylon and Trinidad; certainly altogether inadequate. In India we had, by the gallantry and enterpriſe of our armies, reduced Tippoo Saib, and extinguiſhed the danger of the enemy. But look at this treaty. By ceding the Cape of Good Hope and part of Cochin, you give an opening again to the coaſt of Malabar, while in South America by the treaty with Portugal the enemy was to have a military poſt at the mouth of the River of Amazons, which would be fatal to our poſſeſſions in the eaſt. We had ſurrendered the valuable iſland of Martinique. In the Mediterranean we had ſurrendered every thing. In ſhort, in a peace ſo unequal, he could only ſee a ſhort truce. By ſuch a peace the French had been able to give eclat to thoſe dangerous principles upon which he and the other noble lords had been ridiculed. It was ſaid that it was the intereſt of France to preſerve peace; how do we know that? Who can ſee what will be the intereſt of an uſurper?

The Duke of Clarence expreſſed his entire approbation of the peace, as ſafe, honorable and becoming.

Lord Pelham entered into a detailed juſtification of the terms of peace, and a compariſon between it and the *projet* given in by the late miniſters in 1797.

Lord Grenville ſaid it would have covered his heart with joy had the *great* objects for which we had been ſtruggling, and to which the beſt part of *his life* had been devoted, been obtained. His lordſhip then deſcribed the ſituation of France and Great Britain at the time of peace being ſigned. We were in a ſituation of the higheſt proſperity. In the Weſt Indies we had every thing except St. Domingo. In the Eaſt we had an abſolute dominion France, on the other hand, had attained inordinate power on the continent of Europe; but the Britiſh conqueſts in the other parts of the world were ſurely ſuch as to enable us to command equivalents for the ſacrifices we made. His lordſhip then followed nearly the arguments of Earl Spencer.

Lord Grenville was followed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Rawdon, Lord Warwick, Lord Mulgrave, the Biſhop of London, the Biſhop of Rocheſter (who, though a Miniſter of the Goſpel of Peace, voted againſt the peace) and Earl Fitzwilliam.

After this Lord St. Vincent roſe to take notice of an expreſſion which had fallen from a noble lord for whom he had the higheſt reſpect and eſteem. That noble lord (Earl Spencer) had ſaid that the Preliminaries on the table were attended with circumſtances of humiliation and diſgrace to this country. His lordſhip denied that any thing like either attached to them. The preliminaries he was convinced, were equally honorable and advantageous to this country; and the ſhare he had the honour to have had in adviſing their being acceded to, he ſhould ever conſider as the pride of his life.

Lord Nelſon roſe to ſpeak a few words reſpecting a point, in regard to which no one of their lordſhips could, perhaps, ſpeak with more information than himſelf. With regard to Malta, that iſland, when the noble earl ſent him down the Mediterranean, was in the hands of the French, and on his return from the battle of Aboukir he thought it his firſt object to blockade it, becauſe he deemed it an invaluable piece of ſervice during the then ſtate of affairs in Egypt, to reſcue it from the hands of the French. In any other point of view, he could aſſure their lordſhips, that Malta was of no ſort of conſequence to this country; it lay at two great a diſtance from Toulon, to ſerve as a ſtation to watch the fleets of the French that put to ſea from that port.

The Marquis of Buckingham expreſſed the pain he felt at being obliged not to give a ſilent vote, but at that late hour to have occaſion to riſe. He lamented ſincerely that he could not give his conſent to the Preliminaries on the table, becauſe he thought them highly humiliating and diſgraceful to this country.

The Earl of Carnarvon aſſigned his reaſons for not concurring in the motion for approving the Preliminaries. His lordſhip declared he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

The queſtion being then put from the woolſack, the houſe divided—Contents 94. Proxies 20. Non-contents 10. Proxies 0.

In the Houſe of Commons, on the ſame day, Sir Edmund Hartop moved, and Mr. Leigh ſeconded, an addreſs to his Majeſty.

Lord Hawkeſbury, after ſome prefatory remarks, expatiated on the benefits reſulting to the nation from the reſtoration of peace. He then went more particularly into the ſubject, calling the attention of the Houſe to the peculiar circumſtances under which his Majeſty's Miniſters had brought about the treaty. The government of the French Republic had been ſo changed, that Jacobiniſm was

no longer talked of, and every thing at preſent was ſo ordered in that country, as to give a rational ground to expect permanency and ſtability to whatever engagements they might enter into. The terms of the treaty were both honourable to our allies and ſafe to the country. The great object of the war was to prevent the introduction of the pernicious principles that were then prevalent in France; theſe principles being now materially changed, the neceſſity of continuing the conteſt no longer remained. In this ſtruggle, however, two coalitions had totally failed, and incalculable blood and treaſure had been expended. England, deſerted by Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia, and left to combat with the whole world, had concluded a treaty of peace both honourable and ſafe. At the ſame time he was by no means of opinion that France could have injured this country. In the ſituation in which things were, being unable to ſave Europe entire, as it was before the revolution, was it not better we ſhould, by entering into terms with France, ſecure what we could? His Lordſhip then took a view of the comparative ſtate of France and England, and the advantages which muſt reſult to our commerce by the ceſſion of Ceylon and Trinidad, and concluded by ſaying, that a reconciliation had been happily effected, and he prayed to God it might be for the country's good.

Mr. T. Grenville roſe to oppoſe the terms of peace, and in doing ſo he would not lull the people into a falſe repoſe, nor be deterred from ſpeaking his ſentiments, however unpopular they might be; but would plainly and explicitly declare, that by the treaty he conſidered this country entirely ruined!!! The ſyſtem of vigour long carried on by this nation, but now fatally laid aſide, was the only way to ſecure our independence as a nation. With reſpect to this being an honourable peace, a ſlight view of its terms would clearly prove the reverſe. He then took a view of the terms of the treaty, and concluded with ſaying, let the peace be carried into execution—let the ceſſion be completed, and he would aſk what chance England had that ſhe would not, within eighteen months, again be plunged into war, after ſhe had laid up her ſhips, and diſcharged her army and navy, when France might ſeize on her military poſts, and, combining with the maritime powers of the North, ſweep her ſeas before ſhe could get a ſhip afloat.

Lord Caſtlereagh then roſe, and defended the preliminaries againſt the attacks of the laſt ſpeaker. He maintained that the terms were both ſafe and honourable, and that had we continued the war, we probably ſhould not, at the end of ſeveral years, have been able to procure better.

Lord Temple followed on the oppoſite ſide, and condemned the peace in the moſt unqualified terms. He aſked Lord Hawkeſbury how he, who had boaſted that he would dictate a peace at the point of the bayonet, could ſign, in the capital of his own country, ſuch a diſgraceful capitulation?

Mr. Banks highly approved of the preliminaries, and after eloquently ſupporting his opinion, concluded by giving the Addreſs his hearty ſupport.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that ſince the coalition of the Continental powers was diſſolved, the queſtion of peace or war had become only a queſtion of terms. Whatever might be our wiſhes, nothing remained for us but to obtain juſt and honourable conditions for ourſelves and the few allies that remained to us. By the preliminaries now ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Houſe, we had not gained every thing, but the difference between the terms we had obtained and thoſe we had a right to expect, was not to be compared with the evils reſulting from the continuance of the conteſt. We did not materially want an extenſion of territory, but, retaining thoſe parts of our conqueſts unattached to our ancient poſſeſſions, our grand object was to add freſh ſecurity to our maritime ſtrength and commercial greatneſs. In the Eaſt and Weſt Indies we had got all we had a right to expect, and any acquiſitions in the Mediterranean were comparatively of leſs conſequence. He confeſſed he was ſorry we did not retain Malta, and ſtill more ſo that that place was not more particularly ſpecified in the treaty; but if we were to give it up, he did not know we could better diſpoſe of it. Mr. Pitt then went into a long defence of the preliminaries; and with regard to the Conſular Government, he ſaid he wiſhed to baniſh all harſh language, all acrimonious epithets, all irritating alluſions. It would be hypocriſy in him to deny, that all his opinions with regard to perſonal merits and demerits had undergone a change, but if a laudable line of conduct be in future purſued by the Firſt Conſul, he was afraid it would be dictated by intere[illegible] more than principle. He had no difficulty in ſaying that though he never conſidered the reſtoration of Monarchy in France as a *fine thing*, he thought it would have been happy

happy thing for France and all Europe, and he thought ſo ſtill. He ſought not to diſguiſe from all the world his regret at the diſappointment of his hopes. Happy would he have been to have put together the fragments of a venerable edifice ſo cruelly ſcattered. We had, however, ſucceeded in the demolition of Jacobiniſm; at leaſt we ſee it ſtripped of the deluſive colour, which gave it its chief power of diſtinction. Mr. Pitt then enumerated the advantages we had gained in the Union with Ireland, by our naval and military reputation, and the conſolidation of our Indian Empire; and after predicting to the country, if it was true to itſelf, a long train of proſperity and happineſs, concluded by giving his hearty aſſent to the motion.

Mr. Fox ſaid he never in his life gave a vote more cordially than he did in favour of the treaty of peace. It was an honourable peace; if it was not glorious it was no wonder; no peace could be glorious unleſs founded on a glorious war, which was by no means an epithet that could be given to the late one. If Miniſters could, without riſk, have obtained better terms, they were certainly blameable in not doing ſo; but was this the caſe? No. In continuing the war we incurred a certain expence, and every day our ſituation was rendered worſe. Ceylon and Trinidad were both valuable acquiſitions. The ſituation in which the Cape was placed in the preliminaries was better for this country than if we ourſelves retained it; we ſhould have all the advantages without the expence.* The loſs of Malta was rather to be regretted. The Miniſters had acted with dignity in acceding to a peace, while they were ſtill able to carry on the war. Let the gentlemen conſider not merely the financial loſs, the lives ſacrificed, but the miſery to which, for two years, the people of this country had been reduced. The fall in the price of the neceſſaries of life ſince the peace, unexpected as it was, had ſhown the effect which the war had in enhancing the price of every article of conſumption. Some regretted that the peace was glorious to France. If peace could be glorious to the French Republic without being diſhonourable to this country, it would not give him any concern that it ſhould be ſo. The object of the war was the reſtoration of the accurſed Houſe of Bourbon, and to him it was a recommendation of the peace that this object had failed. Had that project ſucceeded, it muſt have been attended with the moſt fatal effects to the general liberties of mankind. To the people of this country it muſt have been attended by the moſt deplorable conſequences. It was true that Egypt had been recovered by the unexampled gallantry of our troops, but who was ſo fond of military glory as ſo wiſh to purchaſe it without neceſſity? Egypt might have been our's by the capitulation of El-Ariſh. But it was ſaid at that moment that we were to *pauſe!* We did pauſe, and the pauſe coſt us ſeventy-three millions of money, beſides the lives of thouſands. The noble Lord ſaid, that the danger of French principles were extinct, and that we had only to dread the power of the Republic. Undoubtedly no man felt more ſtrongly than he did the misfortune to England and Europe, from the unſatisfactory ſtate of the Continent; but it was not the peace, but the war, that had produced ſo fatal an aggrandizement. It was the meaſures of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) which had excited an irreſiſtible ſpirit in France—a ſpirit of proud independence. All men were fired with devotion to their country, and the thoughts of independence inſpired an energy which nothing could ſubdue. With reſpect to the future, he was of opinion, that to enjoy the bleſſings of peace ſmall eſtabliſhments were neceſſary. It was in commercial reſources that we were to counterbalance the aggrandizement of France. The French Revolution was calculated to divert men's attentions more eagerly to the queſtion of liberty. But was that to be oppoſed by the ſword? Mr. Fox then made ſome remarks on the Government of France, and commented, with ſome ſeverity, on the obſervations of Lord Caſtlereagh, who had ſaid, that Ireland had been treated with a delicate hand: Mr. Fox contended, that the conflagrations, whippings, &c. in the year 1797, deſerved a very different character. He concluded by ſaying, that if the common-law was reſtored in the room of martial-law, in Ireland; if the Habeas Corpus Act was put in force, he ſhould rejoice.

Lord Folkſtone ſaid a few words; and Mr. Windham roſe and ſaid, he ſtill retained his former opinions. The queſtion was then put and carried without a diviſion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the next day moved the order of the day for the Houſe to go into a Committee of Supply. The Houſe went into a Committee,

* This our readers will recollect was exactly our own ſentiment.

mittee, and Sir William Elliot moved, that 130,000 men be granted for the ſea-ſervice for three months, commencing on the 3d of January, 1802, and ending on the 3d of April; in which number was included 30,000 marines. That 740,000l. be granted for victualling the ſame, at the rate of 1l. 18s. per man per month, for the ſame period. That 721,500l. be granted for wages for the ſame at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man per month, for the ſame period. That 240,604l. be granted for the ordinaries of the navy for the ſame period. That 97,500l. be granted for the ordinaries of the ſervice for the ſame period, at the rate of 5l. per month per man. That 1,180,000l. be granted for the ſame period, for wear and tear, at the rate of 3l. per month per man."—Agreed to. The Chairman then aſked leave report progreſs and ſit again.—Agreed to.

Sir William Hartop brought up the Report of the Committee on the Addreſs.

Mr. Windham ſaid, he had not departed from thoſe opinions which it was well known he held in oppoſition to the treaty: all he heard on the ſubject only tended to root them more ſtrongly in his mind. The reſult of the debate of laſt night was, that we were in the power of France; that France had the power, but we hoped not the will, to cruſh us; that we were in the paw of the lion, but he not being hungry, did not tear us to pieces, and we were happy to ſee him turn about and lie down. This was the real ſtate of the caſe, and he was ſorry to find it ſo.

Doctor Lawrence ſaid, he had entertained a hope that the dangers of the peace would be farther removed from us; but this hope vaniſhed when he ſaw the Marquis Cornwallis ſent, bound hand and foot, to Amiens. He would not heſitate to aſſert, that no treaty had ever been made that was not infinitely preferable to thoſe articles in queſtion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary at War, and ſeveral other members ſpoke in ſtrong terms of approbation of the peace. After which the report was agreed to without a diviſion.

Both Houſes, on the 6th of November, went in ſtate to St. James's, and preſented Addreſſes on the preliminaries of peace, to which his Majeſty returned gracious anſwers. The Houſe of Lords adjourned till Tueſday; the Houſe of Commons to Monday.

On the 10th of November Lord Hobart, after a ſpeech highly complimentary to General Hutchinſon and his army, moved "That the Thanks of the Houſe be given to Lieutenant General Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. for his eminent ſervices in Egypt."

Lord Nelſon, Lord Pelham, and the Duke of Clarence, ſucceſſively ſpoke in favour of the motion, delivering the higheſt eulogiums on General Hutchinſon and his troops. The motion was then put and carried unanimouſly.

The important debate which occupied the attention of the Houſe on the 13th of November was upon the ſubject of the Northern Convention. Like the preliminaries with France, it is a compromiſe with which every one may be pleaſed, but of which no man can be proud. A war with the Northern Powers is itſelf an evil of ſuch extreme magnitude, and ſo truly to be deprecated, and more eſpecially if brought upon ourſelves by a too rigid adherence to demands, in themſelves queſtionable, if not in ſeveral inſtances impolitic and unjuſt, that any Convention which prevents ſuch a calamity muſt be heartily approved by every friend to the peace and happineſs of mankind. By this Convention we have ſecured enough for every proper purpoſe of marine advantage and dignity, but it has by no means ſecured to this nation all the haughty and pre-eminent terms which were at firſt contended for, and is obviouſly formed upon the baſis of the treaty of the Armed Neutrality, which was drawn up in expreſs oppoſition to the intereſts of this country.

In the courſe of the debate Lord Grenville expreſſed his diſapprobation of ſome of the leading articles of the Convention, which he contended were injurious to the maritime and commercial intereſts of this country, inaſmuch as we had renounced ſeveral important points, which he aſſerted, by the law of nations, we had a right to maintain. Some of the ſtipulations in the Convention were looſely and vaguely worded, ſo as to require explanation or amendment. This he hoped Miniſters would do, now that the communication with all the parts of the Continent was completely open. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Holland, Lord Mulgrave, and Lord Nelſon, all ſpoke in favour of the Addreſs, and the queſtion was carried without a diviſion.

In the Houſe of Commons Lord Temple wiſhed to know, whether the Courts of Denmark and Sweden had agreed to the Convention. Lord Hawkeſbury replied, that he had a communication with the Ambaſſadors of thoſe Courts, who aſſured him that their reſpective Sovereigns were

were ready to give their concurrence, which he expected hourly. Mr. Grey was of opinion that Miniſters had acted judiciouſly, in the ſtate matters were in, to make a compromiſe rather than carry the buſineſs farther; but he thought it rather unparliamentary to call for unqualified approbation, without any official documents from Sweden and Denmark. The favourable termination of the buſineſs he attributed to the death of the Emperor Paul. He concluded by ſaying, that notwithſtanding the obſervations he made, it was not his intention to oppoſe the Addreſs.

Lord Temple and Lord Hawkeſbury ſeverally ſpoke, the former againſt, the latter in favour of the Convention. Lord Glenbervie, Sir W. Scott, Mr. Sturgeſs, and Mr. Newbold, were in favour of the Addreſs, as well as Mr. Erſkine, who ſaid, he placed the fulleſt confidence in the meaſures of the preſent Government. Mr. Tierney was in favour of the Addreſs. He approved of the meaſures of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and ſaid, this was a golden gleam of that happineſs we were encouraged to expect from the reſtoration of peace. The queſtion was, after a long debate, carried without a diviſion.

Mr. Vanſittart, on Saturday, the 14th of November, brought up the report of the Committee of Supply. The ſeveral reſolutions were read and agreed to.

Mr. Tierney moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, rendering it penal for bakers to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, bread that had not been baked twenty-four hours. He obſerved, that the Bill had been brought in to anſwer a temporary purpoſe, ariſing from the ſcarcity of corn, which now, by the bounty of Providence, in ſending us a plentiful harveſt, no longer exiſted. The Act had a fortnight to run, but it would nevertheleſs be a conſiderable relief to a number of induſtrious and honeſt bakers, who might have infringed its proviſions under the idea that the cauſe had ceaſed, if it was immediately repealed: he wiſhed, therefore, that it ſhould have a retroſpective operation from laſt Monday. The Secretary at War ſaid, he was too well convinced of the motives of the Hon. Gentleman to doubt the propriety of adopting a meaſure he recommended, but he wiſhed to ſuggeſt, whether, as rights of actions might have already accrued, it would not be unjuſt towards thoſe who had commenced them to give the Bill a retroſpective operation. He thought it would be better if the Bill took effect from the day of giving the notice.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, he would wiſh to conſult with his friends upon the ſubject. —Leave was given to bring in the Bill. The Revenue Bills on the Table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means on the 16th of November, Mr. Bragge in the Chair. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the Houſe had determined, for wiſe and prudent reaſons, to continue for three months our naval and military eſtabliſhments the ſame as they were during the preceding year. It was therefore become neceſſary to provide the ways and means for carrying into effect the intentions and vote of Parliament.

In the Supply the following ſums were voted:—

	£.
Army	2,382,625
Navy	3,562,000
Ordnance	400,000
Miſcellaneous Services . .	100,000
Army of Ireland and Ordnance	620,000
Making in the whole near	7,000,000

The Land and Malt produced 2,750,000l. for the purpoſe of meeting part of the demand.

In providing the Ways and Means there were three modes that offered themſelves to his conſideration. Firſt, an iſſue of Exchequer Bills to be ſuperadded to thoſe already outſtanding. Secondly, that of a ſhort loan. And thirdly, to fund the Exchequer Bills now afloat. The ſecond conſideration he reſiſted, becauſe was aware that two loans in the ſame year operated to the injury of the public funds, as the payments claſhed continually, and would conſequently occaſion their depreſſion. The outſtanding Exchequer Bills amounted to 8,500,000l. of theſe 2,300,000l. were held by the Bank, and the remainder were in the hands of private individuals.

On the 11th of November the terms agreed upon between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Committee appointed to wait upon him that day, for ſettling the terms of funding 8,500,000l. of Exchequer Bills, were as follow, viz.

For each 100l. of principal, the holders are to receive the undermentioned ſums of ſtock, which are eſtimated at the following prices:—

£.		£.	s.	d.
25	Conſols at 68⅜ . . .	17	1	10½
25	Reduced at 67⅞ . . .	16	16	10½
25	New 5 per Cents. at 99 .	24	15	0
50	Four per Cents. at 84¾ .	42	7	6
0 1 9	Long Annuities at 19⅝	1	14	4
	£.	102	15	7

The

The proprietors are to have the option of ſubſcribing 50l. additional for every 100l. bill to be applied to redeeming the ſum of about 2,300,000l. bills held by the Bank of England.

The bills to be carried to the Exchequer on or before the 24th of November, and the intereſt to be calculated to the day, and paid in money.

The depoſit of 25l. per cent. on the additional 50l. for each 100l. Exchequer bill, to be paid at the time of leaving the bills for payment, 25l. per cent on the 18th of December, and the remaining 50l. per cent. on the 15th of January. Such is the bargain that Mr. Addington has made. He has funded the bills on terms which bear an intereſt of 4l. 16s. 9d. The new ſtock of all kinds created is 10,625,000l. And the long annuity for 59 years will be 7,437l. 10s. The intereſt due upon the bills is to be paid in money when they are delivered into the Exchequer; and the dividends on the new funded ſtock are to be paid at the reſpective periods of the ſeveral ſtocks, The houſe adjourned until next day.

Monday the 9th of November being Lord Mayor's day, was celebrated with unuſual magnificence. Sir John Eamer, notwithſtanding "theſe piping times of peace," thought it his duty as a ſoldier, to revive the cuſtom of exhibiting a man in armour; and to improve on ancient cuſtom, three others in armour accompanied him on foot. A dragoon undertook to be the champion, and he was fitted with the armour of William the Conqueror from the Tower. Sir John's corps likewiſe attended to do him honour. The dinner was ſumptuous, and had every juſtice done to it by the numerous gueſts. The late Lord Mayor was received by the people with juſt and well-earned marks of affection. They took the horſes from his carriage at Blackfriar's-bridge, and drew him to Guildhall. They paid the ſame mark of reſpect to his independent and popular predeceſſor, alderman Combe, whoſe horſes they alſo took out, and drew him in ſtate to the hall.

Citizen Otto and Mr. Addington were received with the moſt rapturous burſts of applauſe. Neither Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham, Lord Grenville, nor Mr. Dundas attended to experience the reception which their conduct deſerves.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

AITKIN, James, Caſtle ſtreet, Leiceſter fields, print ſeller. (Hill, Rood lane)

Atfield, John, late of Red Lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell. (Fothergill and Savage's, Old Broad ſtreet)

Atherton, Robert, Latchford, Cheſter, tanner. (Hilton, Manchester)

Andrews, George, Holybourne, Hants, tanner. (Drew, Bermondſey ſtreet)

Allen, Theodore, Bath, fiſhmonger. (Becket, Clement's inn)

Brondiſh, Joſeph Haines, Birmingham, factor. (Whateley, Birmingham)

Blakey, George, Mile-end, ſhip-owner. (Wawn, Mark lane)

Buchannan, John, Woolwich, pork butcher. (Owen and Ralfe, Bartlet's buildings)

Brock, John, jun. Wapping ſtreet, ſlopſeller. (Wegener and Weſt, Red Lion ſtreet, Wapping)

Bithop, Richard, Tetbury, and John Ireland, Culkerton, Wiltſhire, corn dealers. (Pitt, Cirenceſter)

Blair, John, London ſtreet, Ratcliff croſs, mariner. (Nind, Preſcott ſtreet)

Barnes, John, Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings)

Chawthorn, George, Britiſh Library (late Bell), Strand, London, bookſeller. (Thomas Lamb, Harper ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare)

Craig James, Lime ſtreet, merchant. (Leigh, Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars)

Cortiſos, Abraham Hiam, Leman ſtreet, merchant. (Willett and Annefley, Finsbury ſquare)

Cheyney, John, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper. (E. and T. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet)

Corniſh, John, Deptford, butcher. (Jones, Nag's Head court, Grace Church ſtreet)

Cobham, Elijah, Liverpool, merchant. (Ellames, Liverpool)

Cookes, John, White Horſe lane, Stepney, coal merchant. (Harper, Cannon row, Weſtminſter.)

Debrett, John, Piccadilly, bookſeller. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane)

Dwyer, James, Briſtol, hatter. (Landford and Sweet, Inner Temple)

Elſe, William, Fleet ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place)

Evans, Richard, City road, Middleſex, umbrella maker. (Swann and Willington, Fore ſtreet)

Evans, John, late of Wolverhampton, now of Liverpool, hardwareman. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings)

Furnell, James, Kent road, fellmonger. (Drew, Bermondſey ſtreet)

Hodgſon, Thomas, Liverpool, broker. (Edward Foulkes, Manchester)

Henchan, John, Liverpool, dealer in muſlin. (Pennington, Liverpool)

Halliday, William, Watling ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford court)

Hefford, Joſeph, Curtain road, Shoreditch, taylor. (Walton, Great Shire lane)

Humphreys, Evan, Temple ſtreet, Briſtol, victualler, &c. (C. Millin. Briſtol)

Harvey, W. Liverpool, woollen draper. (Frecleton, Liverpool)

Henderſon, Robert, Oxford ſtreet, fiſhmonger. (Orrell, Winſley ſtreet)

James, Robert, Lydſtone, Penryn, dealer. (George Chapman George, Penryn)

Jeayes, John, Aldergate ſtreet, merchant. (Hall, Red Lion court, Fleet ſtreet)

Izod, William, Lamb ſtreet, Spital fields, baker. (Crosby, Dyer's buildings)

Kind, Peter, and William Smith, Southampton, linen drapers. (Leigh, New Bridge ſtreet)

King, George, Frome-Selwood, Somerſet, cabinet maker. (Walthew, Lower Seymour ſtreet)

Leigh, Thomas, Foxdenton, Lancaſter, dealer. (Low and Halſted, Manchester)

Ludley, William, Petworth, ſhopkeeper. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter row)

Miller, James, Hammerſmith, wheelwright. (Williams, Bartlet's buildings)

Mitchell, Henry, Goſport, rope maker. (Lewis Young, Goſport)

Middleton, William, J. H. Pemberton, and George Felton, Liverpool, merchants. (Stainſhed and Eden, Liverpool.)

Mallalieu, George, Salford, cotton manufacturer. (Lowe and Hallſtead, Manchester)

Marſhall, John, Little Ruſſell ſtreet, Bermondſey, tanner. (Lee, Tanfield court, Temple)

Meycock,

Mercock, James, Broad ſtreet, St. Giles's, haberdaſher. (Weightman, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn)
M'Carty, John, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings)
Newton, John, Manchester, check manufacturer. (G. and W. Nabb, Manchester)
Newton, J. Kirby-Lonſdale, Weſtmoreland, liquor merchant. (Barrow, Threadneedle ſtreet)
Nathan, Henry, Sheerneſs, ſlopſeller. (Bexwell, Little George ſtreet, Minories)
Ogden, James, Aſhton-under-line, cotton ſpinner. (J. Higſon, Manchester)
Oſtein, Fred. Ludwig, Emel, Frith ſtreet, mathematical inſtrument maker. (Paſmore, Doughty ſtreet, Foundling hoſpital)
Pemberton, John Holland, Liverpool, merchant. (Ward, Dennett, and Greaves, Covent garden)
Pheaſant, Edward, Grantham, dealer. (Concanen, Coleman ſtreet)
Palmer, Mark, Monkwearmouth-ſhore, Durham, ſail maker. (Wawn, Mark lane)
Quantrill, Wm. William ſtreet, Shoreditch, carpenter. (Moore, Johnſon's court, Fleet ſtreet)
Rowlands, Edward, Coalbrooke Dale, Salop, barge owner. (Morris, Newport)
Rudhall, Ant. Bedminſter, Somerſet, baker. (E. and O. Smith, Briſtol)
Rawley, Joſeph, Chancery lane, boot and ſhoe maker. (Newcomb, Vine ſtreet, Piccadilly)
Roſs, Henry, now or late of Liverpool, Co-partner with William Roſs, of Waſhington, North Carolina. (Peter Eliames, Liverpool)
Serle, John, Shepton Mallet, Somerſet, clothier. (Henry Davis, Briſtol)
Scott, John, and Francis Roach, Caſtle ſtreet, Leiceſter fields, linen drapers. (Parry, Thavies inn)
Shynn, Benjamin, late of Purleigh, Eſſex, ſhopkeeper. (Henry Francis, Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall)
Strong, Edward, and William Harvey, Liverpool, anchorſmiths, &c. (George Rowe, Liverpool)
Shuttleworth, James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet)
Serres, John Thomas, Wimpole ſtreet, bookſeller. (Pinero, Charles ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare)
Simmonds, John, Canterbury, linen draper. (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet)
Stentaford, John, Plymouth Dock, ſhopkeeper. (Batten and Antice, Temple)
Tinſon, Thomas, Fenchurch ſtreet, wine merchant. (Pulleus, Fore ſtreet)
Tayler, Joſeph, and J. B. Marſh, Wigmore ſtreet, linen drapers. (Willett and Annefley, Finsbury ſquare)
Tayler, Thomas, Birmingham, draper. (Smart, Staple's inn)
Tichens, John George, Queen row, Bethnal green, merchant. (Wybourn, Craig's court)
Tripp, John, Briſtol, ſaleſman. (Jenkins and James, New inn)
Tomlinſon, John, Salford, Lancaſter, weft and twiſt dealer. (Hurd, Furnival's inn)
Tomkinſon, Richard and John, and Daniel Fred. Solieke, Liverpool, merchants. (Orrell, Winſley ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet)
Tillſtone, John, Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire, hat manufacturer. (Poole, Newcaſtle)
Virtue, Timothy, Hammerſmith, carpenter. (Hamilton, Berwick ſtreet)
Varley, Ingram, Wigan, ſhopkeeper. (Gaſkell, Wigan)
Wall, Edward, Shrewsbury, innkeeper. (Roffey, Kirby ſtreet)
Wallis, Joel, Tiverton, Somerſet, baker. (J. Moon, Keynſham, Briſtol)
Yeoman, William, Theobald's road, tallow chandler. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter row)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Auriol, Peter James, Devonſhire ſquare merchant, Dec. 5
Ayres, John, Old Broad ſtreet, broker, Dec. 12
Anſell, George, White Croſs alley, watch ſpring maker, Dec. 8
Alderton, John, Robertsbridge, Suſſex, dealer, Dec. 5.
Bennett, R. S. Houndſditch, hatter and hoſier, Dec. 17
Bayley, William, Wakefield, ironmonger, Dec. 1
Butler, William, Holborn, tavern keeper, Nov. 21
Barry, John, Orchard ſtreet, Portman ſquare, haberdaſher, Nov. 28
Bartlet, James, Frome-Selwood, clothier, Dec. 14
Brydges, Theo. Colcheſter, innkeeper, Nov. 30
Babington, John, City road, umbrella maker, Dec. 19
Betts, William, William Peter Betts, and George Veriar, Lambeth and Cheam, ſtocking manufacturers, December 1
Couper, Thomas, jun. Liverpool, horſe dealer, Nov. 16
Curtis, J. Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare, harneſs maker Nov. 27
Collins, Robert, jun. late of Union court, but now of Queen ſtreet, Lincoln's inn fields, Dec. 19 (final)
Churchill, William, Somerton, Somerſetſhire, maltſter, Dec. 3
Cockett, Thomas, Peckham, baker, Dec. 8
Chauvet, Lewis, and Peter Turquand, Old Jewry, merchants, Dec. 17
Davies, William, Bartholomew cloſe, linen draper, Dec. 5
Danſon, George, Lancaſter merchant, Nov. 27
Davies, John, Liverpool, dealer, Nov. 19
Denne, William, Canterbury, draper, Nov. 30
Eldridge, Charles, Cheltenham, victualler, Dec. 11
Fiſhwick, William, Whittle in the Woods, Lancaſter, Nov. 25
Fugill, Joſeph, Briſtol, woollen draper, Nov. 28
Foreſt, Digory, Abingdon ſtreet, wine merchant, Dec. 5
Foſter, Chriſtopher, Poultry, bookſeller, Nov. 24
Firth, John, Waſhway, Lambeth, dealer, Dec. 8
Gregg, William, Wickham market, linen draper, Nov. 3
Gamble, John, late of Willoughby Waterleis, ſcrivener, Nov. 24
Gregory, Matthew and Thomas, King's Arms yard, merchants, ſeparate eſtate, Dec. 1, joint eſtate, Dec. 8 (final)
Ginger, Richard, Queenhithe, ſalter, Dec. 5
Girling, Daniel, Beccles, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 28
Gearing, William, Water lane, innholder, Dec. 15
Groves, John, late of Liverpool, mariner, Dec. 8
Gouldſmith, Richard, New Bond ſtreet, embroiderer, Dec. 5
Hadfield, Joſeph, Crown court, Broad ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 21
Hathaway, Thomas, Cheltenham, linen draper, Dec. 22
Holmer, Solomon, Doncaſter, leather dreſſer, Dec. 1
Hughes, John, Silver ſtreet, Falcon ſquare, victualler, Nov. 27
Haynes, Thomas, Duke ſtreet, Weſtminſter, haberdaſher, Nov. 28
Haywood, F. and George Palfreyman, Manchester, calico printers, Dec. 11
Hopping, James, Southwark, hatter, Dec. 19
Hendy, Chriſtopher, Falmouth, mariner, Dec. 12
Haſlewood, Joſeph Thomas, Bridgnorth, grocer, Dec. 10 (final)
Ireland, Samuel, St. Clement Danes, merchant, Nov. 28
Jackſon, Ralph, Market Weighton, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 26
Jackſon, N. Man, and George Bartlet, Gerard ſtreet, ironmongers, Dec. 15
King, William, Birmingham, factor, Dec. 8
Kemble, Samuel, and Walter Spens, Norfolk ſtreet, merchants, Dec. 1
Knight, Suſannah, Alderſgate ſtreet, cork cutter, Dec. 5
Linaker, John, Liverpool, woollen draper, Nov. 16
Lloyd, James Audlern, Cheſter, grocer, Dec. 21
Lindegrin, Charles, Mincing lane, and Andrew Lindegrin, jun. Portſmouth, merchants, Dec. 22 (final)
Morrell, Nicholas, Newton upon Ouſe, dealer, Nov. 27
Mainwairing, Charles, Manchester, ſhoemaker, Nov. 19
Mewburn, Tulip, Newcaſtle, ſpirit merchant, Dec. 15
Milnes, Richard, late of Crowneſt, Danbury, maltſter, Dec. 8 (final)
Morgan, William, Portſmouth, mercer, Dec. 15
Manſon, Thomas, Tokenhouſe yard, merchant, Nov. 24
Norris, Thomas, jun. Lincoln's inn fields, cabinet maker, Dec. 5
Nichol, Morgan, St. Martin's le Grand, pawn broker, Dec. 8
Onion, Edward, Briſtol, brewer, Dec. 5 (final)
Phillips, D. Oxford ſtreet, ſtable keeper, Nov. 28
Powley, Richard, Hornſea, Yorkſhire, dealer, Nov. 23
Parker, Richard, Little Argyle ſtreet, fiſhmonger, &c. Nov. 21
Phipps, James, Briſtol, innkeeper, Nov. 24
Plaſtons, John, Worceſter, coach proprietor, Dec. 2 (final)
Parry, George, Long Acre, coach maſter, Dec. 5
Page, Charles, Croydon, taylor, Dec. 17
Parkes (otherwiſe Pearcehouſe), John, Birmingham, gunmaker, Dec. 7
Reid, W. Stockport, draper, Dec. 2
Reilly, James, and James Collins, Mead's court, taylors, Dec. 12
Roberts, John, Pontefract, druggiſt, Dec. 14
Rogerſon, William, Gerard ſtreet, ſtatuary, Dec. 8
Rennie, George, St. Olave's, coal merchant, Dec. 5
Siret, Thomas, Park lane, victualler, Dec. 5
Serjeant, Edward, jun. Minories, ſlopſeller, Dec. 5
Simpſon, Thomas, Oxford ſtreet, Goldſmith, Nov. 21
Scott, James, Stratford, Eſſex, lime burner, &c. Dec. 5
Stone, John Sykes, James ſtreet, Weſtminſter, oilman, Dec. 5
Scholefield, Richard, Batley, maltſter, Dec. 10
Stone, William, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, merchant, December 10
Smith, Theophilus, Tunſtal, potter, Dec. 2
Seagram, Gab. Tiverton, grocer, Dec. 3
Stonehewer, William, and William Davies, Manchester, fuſtian manufacturers, Dec. 15
Smethurſt, James, Oldham, innkeeper, Dec. 8
Towſey, George, Letcomb Regis, miller, Dec. 8
Tatlock, Charles, Cateaton ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 19
Vaughan, Benjamin, Buſhhill, calico printer, Dec. 1
Winterbourn, T. and C. Gardner, Carey ſtreet, taylors, Dec. 5
Weaver, Thomas, Green ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet, carpenter, Dec. 1
Willis, James, Pudding lane, merchant, Dec. 5
Wilkinſon, William, and Thomas Chapman, Jewry ſtreet, coal factors, Dec. 5
Walker, Thomas and Richard, Manchester, merchants, Dec. 8
Winter, Thomas Wilſon, Kingſton, Hull, innholder, Dec. 2
Wilſon, Stephen, London, ſilkman, Dec. 5
Watſon, William, Oxford ſtreet, ſilk mercer, Dec. 19 (final)
Wood, Robert, Blackburn, fuſtian manufacturer, Dec. 15
Wilmott, Henry and Samuel, Beaminſter, tanners, Dec. 15
Williams, Hugh, Manchester, umbrella manufacturer, Dec. 7
Woolgar, William, Minories, brazier, Dec. 19
Wooley, John, Rumford, ſaddler, Dec. 19
Yates, T. Stockport, and C. Lowes, late of Manchester, muſlin manufacturers, Dec. 1
Yates, Edward John, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, drug merchant, Nov. 21
Yates, William, Little Guildford ſtreet, Dec. 5

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The number of Britiſh ſhips entered and cleared in Britiſh ports, in the year 1782, was 11,625, tonnage 1,123,000; in 1800, ſhips 22,364, tonnage 2,825,000—Increaſe in nineteen years, ſhips 10,379, tonnage 1,702,000.

"A curious and ſingular fact worthy the attention and inſpection of the naturaliſt:—A ſow belonging to Mr. Thomas Grace, of the Borough-road, Southwark, within the laſt week, had a litter of nine pigs, and an animal reſembling, in every reſpect, an elephant!!!" —— *Whitehall Evening Poſt, Nov.* 3.

Melon Society.—The late anniverſary took place at the George, Chiſwick, when about three hundred gardeners and nurſerymen attended. Soon after dinner, the ſeveral gardeners produced their melons, many of which were of an excellent quality. Mr. Phillips, of Richmond was the umpire. Mr. Whitman, of theDuke of Northumberland's, Sion-houſe, was allowed to have produced the fineſt; Mr. White, of Richmond, had the next. To the former was voted a ſilver cup, and to the latter a ſilver punch-ladle. Notwithſtanding theſe deciſions, the landlord of the Pack-horſe, Turnham-green, was ſeemingly the favourite, as the beſt judges preſent not only beſtowed many encomiums on his melons, but devoured them very greedily, fearful leſt he ſhould offer them by way of competition.

Married.] At Marybone, Sir John Murray, bart. of Stanhope-ſtreet, to Miſs Callander, eldeſt daughter of Adam Callander, eſq. of New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, Portland-place.

At Brocme-houſe, Shooter's Hill, the ſeat of Sir Hyde Parker, J. Reſtal, eſq. of Stratford, Green, Eſſex, to Mrs. Roche, only daughter of W. Oſborne, eſq.

Dr. Nevinſon, of Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, to Mrs. Moody, of Cooperſale, Eſſex.

Mr. R. Nunn, of Friday-ſtreet, to Miſs C. Wilmot, of Tottenham.

Mr. J. Le Prince, of Ringwood, Hants, to Miſs Francilion, of Pentonville.

At Walton upon Thames, H. Goldney, eſq. to Mrs. Hitches.

J. Ferguſon, eſq. to Miſs Bloxam, daughter of Sir Matthew Bloxam, M. P.

The Rev. H. Okes, eſq. A. B. of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge, to Miſs P. Bulby, of Kingſton upon Thames.

F. C. Wingrave, eſq. of the exciſe-office, to Miſs Dawſon, of Albion-ſtreet, Blackfriars.

J. Cripps, eſq. of Cirenceſter, to Miſs Harriſon, of Clapham Common.

Mr. R. Lee, of Bernard-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, to Miſs Prowting, of Chawton, Hants.

H. Hartwell, eſq. to Mrs. Elrington, of York-ſtreet.

At Chriſt Church, Newgate-ſtreet, Mr. E. Goddard, brandy-merchant, to Miſs C. Campbell, eldeſt daughter of the late W. Campbell, eſq. diſtiller, of Dock-head.

Mr. W. Ruſſell, of London-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, to Mrs. Clarke, relict of G. Clarke, eſq. of Sevenoaks.

At Marybone, W. Glen Johnſtone, eſq. to Miſs H. M. H. Richardſon, ſiſter of Sir G. Richardſon, bart. of the ſixty-fourth regiment.

Alſo, L. Vaſſall, eſq. to Miſs S. Fitch.

Mr. Whitford, of Broad-ſtreet Buildings, to Miſs H. Wells, of Weſtminſter.

At Mortlake, R. Melville, eſq. of Amſterdam, to Miſs E. Skurray, of Wakefield.

Mr. Bent, bookſeller, Coventry-ſtreet, to Mrs. Hurford, widow of the late Henry Hurford, eſq.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Mr. Jeremiah Sinderby, of Brook's-market, Holborn, to Miſs Poate, of King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and of New Town, Hants, and niece of Capt. Colnett, of the navy.

J. Grant, eſq. wholeſale linen-draper, of Cheapſide, to Miſs Smith, eldeſt daughter of R. Smith, eſq. wholeſale grocer, of Alderſgate-ſtreet.

Lieutenant Lloyd, of the train of artillery, to Miſs Campbell, fourth daughter of R. Campbell, eſq. of Blackheath.

Mr. W. F. Gardner, merchant, of Crutched friars, to Miſs Englehart, daughter of J. D. Englehart, eſq. of Kew.

Mr. Richardſon, of Iſlington, toMrs. Hayes, of St. Clement's, Strand.

At Pimlico, Mr. Knight, to Miſs M. White.

Mr. Lane, of South-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, to Miſs A. Townſon, of Threadneedle-ſtreet.

In Marybone, J. F. Steadman, eſq. of Bread-ſtreet-hill, to Miſs Greening.

H. W. Mortimer, eſq. of Fleet ſtreet, to Miſs Ritchie, of Otley.

F. Perkins, eſq. of Park-ſtreet, Southwark, to Miſs Sanders, of Camberwell.

Mr. W. H. Houghton, of the navy-office, to Miſs S. A. Kidington, of Great Portland-ſtreet.

J. S. Walton, eſq. to Mrs. C. C. Diemar, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Diemar, of Calcutta.

At Biſhopſgate Church, Mr. J. Ebenezer Saunders, fiſh-factor, to Miſs S. Gondge, of Norton Falgate.

At St. Margaret's Church, Weſtminſter, G. Ellis,

G. Ellis, esq. M. P. to Miss Parker, daughter of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, bart.

J. Macmaster, esq. of Doughty-street, Guildford-street, to Miss Roberts, of Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

The Rev. J. Myers, rector of Walton on the Hill, Surry, to Miss Woodman, of Ewell.

At Martin's, in the Fields, the Rev. T. Baker, of Crowhurst, in Sussex, to Miss A. Gledstanes, daughter of Col. Gledstanes.

Died.] Mr. F. Brazier, of Shadwell.

At Islington, in her 81st year, Mrs. F. Barker, widow.

Mrs. Avery, wife of Mr. Avery, organ-builder, Queen-square, Westminster.

Mrs. C. Lovewell, of Wood-street.

In Southampton-street, Strand, Mrs. Cameron, wife of J. Cameron, esq. of the East India Company's service.

At Burwood, in Surry, in her 76th year, Mrs. Currie.

Mr. T. Higgs, one of the cashiers of the Bank of England.

Miss L. Mackie, of Marden-hill, Herts.

In his 39th year, P. Stanhope, esq.

Mrs. Claridge, of Potter's Bar, near Hatfield, Herts.

Mrs. Sims, of Newington-place, Surry.

Mr. Oddie, of the Bear-yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Ockham, in Surrey, in her 23d year, Miss N. Bonsey.

G. Crowe, esq. late of Shotton.

At Hackney, in her 80th year, Mrs. Corneck.

In Harley street, Cavendish-square, two months after the death of his wife and infant son, the Hon. John Cochrane.

Mrs. Millikin of Norfolk-street, Strand.

At Highgate, in his 80th year, T. Isherwood, esq.

At Hayes, near Uxbridge, on his road to London, P. Drinkwater, esq. of Manchester.

At Harrow, the Rev. B. Escott, M. A.

Mr. J. Woodcock, fourteen years assisting-clerk to W. Rix, esq. late town-clerk of London.

Aged 80, J. Crosier, esq. of Ickenham, in Middlesex.

At Epsom, Mrs. A. Cook.

At Hendon, G. Harvey, esq.

In his 72d year, J. Farmer, esq. of Cumberland-place, Marybone; this gentleman has bequeathed a large personal property to the Society for Maintaining and Educating poor Orphans of Clergymen till of Age to put Apprentice.

S. Thurston Adey, esq. M. P. for Higham Ferrers.

At Upper East Hayes, in his 69th year, Dr. W. Lowdor, late lecturer on midwifery at St. Saviour's, Southwark.

On Highbury-terrace, in his 77th year, Mr. E. Jackson, of Grace Church-street.

Mrs. A. Davison, of Tyndale-place, Islington.

In Chancery-lane, Mr. J Hodgson, attorney.

Mr. R. Kaye, of High-street, Bloomsbury.

At Windsor, Mr. Wright, one of the Queen's pages.

In her 86th year, at her son's house, in Rosamond street, Mrs. M. Biggs.

At Bish-court, Surry, in his 83d year J. Ewart, esq.

At Guildford, Captain Hayes, of the 15th light dragoons.

In Bond-street, Captain P. Scott, of the Bengal military establishment.

At Brompton, J. Fearnside, esq. of the Exchequer.

In Charter House-square, in his 87th year, the Rev. A. Natt, A. M.

Mrs. Downes, of Upper Ranelagh-street, Pimlico.

Mrs. D. Young, of Lincoln's-inn.

At Putney, in his 93d year, P. Stapel, esq. formerly an eminent Dutch merchant.

Lately, in Brewer-street, Mrs. Philips, late of Abbey-green.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A correspondent of the Newcastle Advertiser recommends to the conservators of the river Tyne, and the commissioners for the improvement of Tyne-bridge, certain alterations which he thinks necessary to be made, for the safety and convenience of those who pass under the bridge. Tyne-bridge, in its present state, is composed of 9 arches, and from the massy size of its pillars, so much of the water-way is taken up, that at the distance of about 30 yards above bridge, and nearly in the middle of the river, two sands cast up, one of which appears before low water, the other is not quite so soon visible; to clear the navigation of which two sands, he further recommends the consolidating of the five and six arches into one, which he thinks would be about 144 feet span, and this one likewise to be of cast iron; its rise so

high as to admit a keel to ſail through it, at high water in ſpring tides. To the enquiry, how the height of the caſt iron is to be overcome on the upper ſide, this correſpondent anſwers, that the deſign of the preſent improvements (an act of parliament having been lately obtained for the widening and improving Tyne bridge, as noticed in a former number) obliges the conſervators to give it more riſe, ſo that a little more than what is now intended, will effectually accompliſh this deſign. It may be further objected, that this riſe running ſo near the ſouth end of the bridge, may not look ſo well to the eye; but when objects of ſuch great conſideration are obtained by it to the trade, as that of the keels ſailing through it or under it when the wind admits, at all times of tide, independantly of many other improvements to the trade and navigation, theſe conſiderations, he judges, will finally remove every objection that may be made againſt it. But theſe are not the only inſtances in which the navigation will be thereby benefited; for in winter, when the river has been frozen any length of time, and the weather is changeable, it will, he preſumes, be more certain to break-up theſe firſt, on account of the paſſage being more open, there, than many other places, by the openings of the preſent main arch, and that of caſt iron, which will be a certain means of directing the ice from the ſhipping at the quay, and thereby preventing all that damage which is ſo frequently happening at thoſe ſeaſons. Another good which will attend it, is, that when ſhips are warping in or out from the quay, the keel or other craft navigation, will be chiefly on the ſouth ſide of the river, ſo that, under ſuch circumſtances, there will be a greater certainty of keeping clear of each other; thereby preventing much damage and loſs of time; and laſtly when the below-bridge coal is nearly exhauſted, this part of the navigation will then be found more uſeful, not only to the proprietors of thoſe large and extenſive fields of untouched coal on both ſides of the river Tyne, but to thoſe of the Darwent likewiſe, which will, moſt aſſuredly, be brought down either by canal navigation, inclined planes, or railways, to the river, above bridge. As an additional number of keels will then paſs this way, and moſt probably a new kind, that of canal bridges; this, which will be ſtill a greater increaſe, will, by this plan, be effectually provided for. The above ſuggeſtions, if attended to, would not only provide for the improvement of Tyne bridge, but likewiſe for that of the river Tyne and the navigation in general, and in all probability would prevent the further conſideration of any alteration or improvement to be made at any future period.

An agricultural ſociety was formed lately at Barnard Caſtle, (October 7), conſiſting, wholly or chiefly, of practical farmers, and improvers of ground; it is propoſed to confine the attention of the members to improve and advance the huſbandry of the county, lying, in general, within a circumference of 10 or 12 miles diſtant from the town of Barnard Caſtle.

Married] At Coltneſs, G. Callender, jun. eſq of Craigforth, major in the Rifle corps, to Miſs E. Compton Erſkine, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. H. Erſkine, advocate.—Mr. E. Heron, butcher, in Morpeth, to Miſs Richardſon, of Acklington.—Mr. J. F. Stanfield, manager, to Miſs M. F. Kell, both of the Morpeth theatre.—Mr. P. Hardcaſtle, of Stockton upon Tees, to Miſs Wailes, of Bearl.—Mr. J. Foggin, jun. carpenter, to Miſs J. Pettigrew, both of Gateſhead.

At Kirk Merrington, Mr. J. Liddell, wine merchant, in Durham, to Mrs. Hewit, relict of Mr. Hewit, late of the Durham bank.—Mr. J. Walton, merchant, in Stanhope, to Miſs Rippon, of Durham.—Mr. B. Woodman, tanner, of Morpeth, to Miſs Wilſon, of Ulgham.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. T. Winſhip, roper, in partnerſhip with Meſſrs. Hood, and Co. to Miſs A. Fothergill, daughter of the late Capt G. Fothergill.

At Morpeth, Mr. Burrell, ſon of P. G. Burrell, eſq. of Alnwick, to Miſs C. Sanderſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sanderſon.

At Durham, Mr. Parker, an eminent ſtationer in Cambridge, to Miſs S. Hayes, daughter of the Rev. T. Hayes, of Durham Cathedral.

At Marybone, London, Mr. J. Tate, of Cornhill, London, to Miſs Robſon, of Greenhill, Belford, Northumberland.

At Whickham, Mr. H. Greenbank, officer of Exciſe, to Miſs C. Collingwood, daughter of Mr. W. Collingwood, innkeeper, of Smalwell.

At Sunderland, Mr. W. Arlot, watch maker, to Miſs Dobſon, daughter of Mr. Dobſon, ſhip-owner.—Mr. J. Proctor, bleacher, of Elſwick, to Miſs P. Walton, of Newcaſtle.—Mr. C. Burton, tallow chandler, of Blyth, to Miſs M. Garvey, of Morpeth.

At Whitburn, Mr. G. Chambers, grazier, &c to Miſs Brown.—Mr. T. Fox, brewer of Stockton, to Miſs E. Trewhitt.

Died.] At Durham, aged 66, Mrs. Nicholſon, widow of the late Mr. G. Nicholſon, architect.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Pew, mother-in-law to Mr. Richardſon, cabinet maker.—Mr. R. Lambton, hair dreſſer.

At Newcaſtle, at the houſe of his ſon-in-law, Mr. Marley, linen draper, Mr. Spencer, ſen. formerly of Leeds.—Suddenly Mr. J. Weir, whip-maker.—In the prime of life, of a decline, Mr. T. Henderſon, woollen draper, much reſpected by all his friends and acquaintance, and likewiſe by the corps of Newcaſtle volunteers, of which he was a member, who have reſolved to erect a mural monument in Gateſhead church, as a teſtimony of their regard for him.

Suddenly Mr. T. Emerſon, of Staples inn, London.—Mr. R. Hodgſon, ſon of the late Mr. Hodgſon, an eminent founder.—Aged 40, Miſs M. Smith, daughter of the late Dr. Smith.

Smith.—Mrs. Brumell.—Aged 66, Mrs. S. Bell.—Mrs. M. Strologer.—Mr. T. Mood, joiner &c.—Aged 84, Mrs. Drummond, relict of the late Mr. A. Drummond, maſon.—Mr. T. Arthur, butcher.—Aged 56, R. Huntley, eſq. Mr. T. Maſon, butcher.

At Stockton, Mrs. Forſter, wife of Mr. Forſter, itinerant preacher in the methodiſt connection.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Downey, an eminent attorney.—Mr. G. Hogg, dyer.

At North Shields, aged 46, Mr. J Millie, ironmonger; univerſally reſpected as a very worthy man, and an ingenious mechanic.

At South Shields, Mrs. A. Smart.—Captain T. Todd, of Yarmouth.

Aged 50, Mr. S. Smith, of Buſhblaties, near Durham.

At his ſeat at Arthington, in his 75th year, T. Arthington, eſq. high ſheriff for Yorkſhire, in 1767.—Aged 48, Mr. J. Graham, formerly agent to J. Thornhill, eſq. of Sunderland.—Miſs Orde, daughter of Lieut. Col. Orde, of Holliwell, near Durham.—Alſo Mrs. Thompſon, nurſe in Col Orde's family.

At Chimney Mills, near Newcaſtle, in her 65th year, Mrs. E. Pentland, relict of the late Mr. J. Pentland, miller.—Mrs. Graydon, wife of Mr. Graydon, miller, at Southwick.

At the Windmill Hills, Mr. M. Mills, many years an eminent flour-dealer on the old Tyne bridge, and afterwards on the Battle Bank, Gateſhead.

At the Leaſes, near Newcaſtle, Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Mr. W. Smith, ſurgeon, &c.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Among the numerous inſtances of very extraordinary productiveneſs of the late ſeaſon, are the following, taken from the Cumberland Packet, of October 20.

A pear was lately pulled in the garden of Mr. Routledge, of Shaddongate, near Carliſle, which weighed 11 ounces, 11 drams, and meaſured 11 inches in circumference. The tree on which it grew is only three years old.

Lately a common field pea, in the garden of Mr. J. Oſtle, of Newtown, in Abbey Kolm, which had taken root there accidentally, produced 404 pods, containing 2213 peas! It had only a ſingle ſtalk or ſtem, for ſeveral inches above the ground.

A cabbage was lately cut upon the eſtate of G. Sadler, eſq. of Dean Scales, in the pariſh of Deane, which weighed 44 pounds, and meaſured 5 feet 15 inches in the circumference!

An apple was lately plucked from a tree, of the Patagonian kind, in the orchard of Mr. J. Hunter, of Millom, Cumberland, which meaſured 15 inches in circumference, and weighed upwards of a pound!

A new and commodious butchers' market has been lately opened at Carliſle.

Married.] At Whitehaven, the Rev. Mr. Grice, rector of Drigg and Irton, to Miſs Hogg, daughter of the late Mr. Hogg, merchant, of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Hoatham, grocer of Sheffield, to Miſs M. Sutton, of Scotby, near Carliſle.—Mr. Ant. Sharp, grocer, of Kendal, to Miſs Wharton, of Orton, in Weſtmoreland.

At Brampton, Mr. J. Armſtrong, to Miſs M. Highmoors.

At Kirk Andrews upon Eſk, Mr. A. Batey, to Miſs J. Coulthard, of Beck.

At Hotton, Mr. J. Brown, of Hornſby Gate, to Miſs M. Bell, of Thomas Cloſe.—Alſo, Mr. J. Ouſby, of Fort Putnam, near Greyſtoke, to Miſs O. Cameron.—The Rev. Mr. Sanderſon, of Ponſonby, to Miſs Fell, daughter of the late Captain Fell, of Parton.

At Carliſle, Mr. R. Aſbridge, brewer, of Parton, to Miſs D. Littledale, of the cottage, Morreſby.—J. Beck, Eſq. to Miſs S. Gill.

At Workington, Mr. T. Cragg, merchant, to Miſs Brough.

At Bolton, near Lancaſter, E. Pennington, eſq. of Kendal, Colonel in the Eaſt India company's ſervice, to Miſs Sparling.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Turner, bookſeller, to Miſs Clarkſon, of Brackenthwaite, near Burton, in Kendal.

Mr. R. Coulſton, to Miſs J Bourtholme, both of Wornell Fell, in Sebergham Pariſh.

At Harrington, Mr. T. Skerry, ſhip-carpenter, to Miſs N. Sproat, both of Lowca.

At Orton, near Kendal, Mr. A. Sharp, grocer, to Miſs Wharton.—Mr. W. Garnett, aged 66, to Miſs Phillipſon, aged 22, both of Croſsthwaite, in Weſtmoreland. It is remarkable, that the bridegroom weighs twenty-one ſtone, and his bride only ſeven!

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. J. Sewell. On leaving the Guildhall in a dark night, he unfortunately miſſed his way to the ſtairs, walked out of a window three ſtories high, and was killed on the ſpot.

R. Lodge, eſq.—Aged 37, Mrs. E. Hutton, wife of Mr. W. Hutton, hatter.—Aged 54, Mrs. M. Jackſon, widow.—Aged 27, Mr. J. How, weaver.—Mr. W. Smith, ſen. ſtay-maker,

At Kendal, Mr. B. Linkinſon, fiſh-hook-maker.—In an advanced age, J. Lambert, eſq. of Watsfield, near Kendal.—Mr. T. Benſon, merchant, of Liverpool, and a quaker.—Aged 91, Mrs. Moſer.

At Whitehaven, aged 94, Mr. R. Sanderſon.—In her 41ſt year, Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of Capt. J. Hodgſon.

Mr. T. Barnfather, of Garthſide, near Brampton.

At the houſe of his ſon-in-law, J. Hetherington, eſq. of the Intack, near Brampton.—In an advanced age, Mr. Smith.

At Parton, in his 32d year, Mr. J. Gibſon, principal clerk in the 'compting houſe of the Old Brewery company, Whitehaven. It is a circumſtance very ſingular, and equally creditable to all parties, that the grand-father of the deceaſed, his father, his uncle, his elder brother, and himſelf, have, for upwards of 60 years paſt, lived and died in the employ of

of that houſe; ſucceſſively filling places of conſiderable truſt, and ſeverally diſcharging the duties thereof with integrity and fidelity. The deceaſed was, in every reſpect, highly eſtimable to his friends and to ſociety.

At Harrington, Mrs. Stockdale.

In Jamaica, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Tyſon, ſon of Mr. N. Tyſon, merchant, in Kendal.

At Workington, aged 66, Mrs. Piele.—In the prime of life, Miſs M. Sherrington.—In his 51ſt year, Mr. J. Hodgſon, ſen. merchant.—Aged 21, Mr. J. Fearon, ſon of Mr. J. Fearon, ſhip owner.

YORKSHIRE.

An elegant engraving will, in the courſe of a few months, be publiſhed, of the beautiful monument erected in Trinity Church, in Hull, to the memory of that highly reſpected and much regretted Chriſtian miniſter, the Rev. Joſeph Milner, M. A. who was upwards of 30 years maſter of the free grammar ſchool in the above town, and ſucceſſively lecturer and vicar of the ſaid church. We mention this circumſtance, becauſe we believe it will afford peculiar pleaſure to the inhabitants of Hull in general, and, likewiſe, to his numerous pupils in various parts of this kingdom and on the continent, at whoſe expence the monument, which was the laſt work of the celebrated ſculptor, Bacon, was erected.

Married.] Mr. J. Richardſon, corn miller, to Miſs A. Freeman, both of South Owram, near Halifax.—Mr. W. Crowther, corn-miller, to Miſs S. Walton, both of Norland, near Halifax.—Mr. W. Maude, of Otley, to Miſs Robinſon, of Lombard ſtreet, London.—Mr. J. Hill, merchant, of Leeds, to Miſs Hepworth, of Pomfret.—Mr. S. Jones, of Friday ſtreet, London, to Miſs M. Lilley, late of Wakefield.—Mr. J. Petch, attorney, of Kirby Moorſide, to Miſs H. Cooke, youngeſt daughter of the late A. Cooke, eſq. of Hart Hall, near Whitby.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Jarman, to Miſs M. M. Errington, both of the Theatre Royal.—Mr. J. Swale, attorney of Settle, to Miſs Hogarth, of Kendal.—Mr. R. Blezzard, merchant of Leeds, to Miſs S. Blezzard, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. J Blezzard, of Guiſeley.—Mr. Mirfin, mercer, &c. of Sheffield, to Miſs Flower, of Worksop.

At Hull, S. Gee, jun eſq. to Miſs Moore, daughter of the late J. Moore, eſq. merchant.—Mr. T. Harriſon, of Sigglesthorne, in Holderneſs, to Miſs M. Weſtoby.

At Wakefield, W. Groom, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, London, to Miſs A. Maude, of Lethley, near Otley.—Mr. J. W. Neale, to Miſs F. Maude.—Mr. W. Caſs, of Thirſk, to Miſs Cowen, of Sutton-under-Whitſtone Cliff.—Mr. Poynton, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Standage, of Dewſbury.

At Leeds, Mr. R. Myers, to Miſs Edgcumbe, of Wakefield.—Mr. C. Morris, to Miſs M. Sharp.—Mr. R. Hicks, of Hippax, to Miſs M. Brown.

At Northallerton, Mr. Hirſt, attorney, to Miſs Walton.

Mr. G. Lockwood, woolſtapler, of Honley, near Huddersfield, to Mrs. H. Dickinſon, of North Owram, near Halifax.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Hiley, to Miſs M. Clapham.

Died.] At Hull, ſuddenly, Capt. J. Brown, maſter of the ſhip Mancheſter, and late of Stockton upon Tees. He had walked out with a friend to view the illumination; returned home, and expired almoſt immediately.

In his 80th year, greatly reſpected, Mr. J. Picard, formerly a wine-merchant of Nottingham.—Aged 49, Mrs. E. Atkinſon, widow of the late Mr. Atkinſon, bookbinder, and daughter of Mr. Martin, ſhopkeeper.—Aged 32, Mr. D. Walker, hair dreſſer.—Mrs. Hartley, wife of Mr. Hartley, dancing maſter.

At Leeds, Mrs. Soper, wife of Mr. Soper, ſurgeon.—Mr. J. Heath, of the Horſe and Groom public houſe.—Mr. Haiſt, merchant.—Far advanced in years, Mr. D. Rider, formerly an eminent clothier.—Mr. C. Wrigleſworth, butcher.—Mr. B. Kaye, mercer, and a quaker.

At Halifax, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr W. Norris, jun.—In her 60th year, Mrs. Schorey, wife of Mr. Schorey, of the White Swan inn.—Mrs Ogden, wife of Mr. J. Ogden, worſted manufacturer.

C. Steer, eſq. of Birſtall, near Halifax.—J. Armitage, eſq. of Kettlethorp, near Wakefield.

At Knareſborough, ſuddenly, aged 77, Mrs. A. Archdale.

Mrs. Sylveſter, relict of the late E. Sylveſter, eſq. of Bramhope, near Otley.—Mrs. Shepley, wife of the Rev. W. Shepley, of Horſforth, near Leeds.—Mr T. Baſs, of the Roſe and Crown public houſe, Barnard Caſtle.

At Patrington, aged 74, Mrs. Sayle, widow of the late Mr. E. Sayle, farmer, of Helſham.

At Woodhall, near Selby, Mrs. M. E. Graham.

At Thorpe, near Market Weighton, aged 66, Mr. A. Adamſon, farmer and grazier; of a ſincerely upright and charitable diſpoſition.

At Sutton on the foreſt, in his 82d year, the Rev. H Goodricke, Prebendary of Grindall, in York cathedral, rector of Hunſingore, and vicar of Aldborough, both in this county. He was younger brother of the late Sir John Goodricke, bart. of Ribſtone.

Mrs. M. E. Graham, of Woodhall, a maiden lady. She has left the bulk of a large fortune to the ſons of two ſervants that had lived with her for ſeveral years.—Aged 24, Mr. R. Kirkby, 2d ſon of Mr. Kirkby of Mowthorpe.

At Howden, in her 21ſt year, Miſs E. Clayburn.—Mr. J Whiteley, worſted manufacturer, of Stainland, near Halifax.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe,

Sutcliffe, worſted manufacturer, of Holdſworth, near Halifax.

At Bradford, aged 86, Mrs. Rawſon, reliſt of the late J. Rawſon, eſq. She was a lineal deſcendant of Archbiſhop Sterne, and couſin to the celebrated author of Triſtram Shandy, &c.

Mrs. Baldwyn, wife of the Rev. E. Baldwyn, head maſter of the free-grammar ſchool. Mr. J. Atkinſon, of the Biſhop Blaze public houſe.—In his 76th year, Mr. J. Maude, tobacconiſt.—Mr. W. Fryer, of the Bowling Green inn, near Bradford.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Liſter, grocer.

LANCASHIRE.

There is now living and exhibiting, at Liverpool, a moſt ſingular and, indeed, uncommon animal, hitherto undeſcribed by any naturaliſt; it approaches in its form, neareſt to the land tortoiſe, but has a tail exactly like a crocodile, and is extremely fierce.

The following is an accurate ſtatement of the ſhipping belonging to the ports of Lancaſter and Ulverſtone, within the laſt 12 months, made up to the preſent time. The total number of veſſels has been, 158, producing upwards of 25,625 tons, and navigated by 2332 men; of theſe veſſels, 68 were employed in the foreign and 90 in the coaſting trade. During the above period, theſe ports have been deprived, by capture, wreck, and transfer to other ports, of 44 veſſels of 5255 tons burden, and containing upwards of 628 men; the exact number, therefore, is 114, of 16,370 tons and 1710 men; of which 76 veſſels, of 13,996 tons and 1605 men belong to Lancaſter, and 38 ditto of 2374 tons, and 105 men to Ulverſtone. Total 114 veſſels, 16,370 tons, and 1710 men.

Married.] Mr. J. Conway, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Chriſtie, eldeſt daughter of J. Chriſtie, eſq. of Pall Mall, London.—Mr. L. Burgel, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Manſergh, of Weſt Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale.—Mr. R. Aſhur, of Maghull, to Miſs M. Winſtanley, of Aughton.

At Liverpool, Capt. Boyd, to Miſs Hill.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miſs S. Brownbill, of Weſt Derby.

At Hemel Hemſtead, Herts, Mr. J. Leigh, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Hilton, of Bury Houſe.—Mr. T. Griffith, draper, to Miſs D. Medley, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. S. Medley.—Captain M. Humble, to Miſs A Johnſon.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Smallpage, druggiſt, to Miſs Browne.—Mr. F. Dixon, to Miſs M. Bond.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miſs A. Howard.—N. A. Schaufthen, enſign in the Cheſhire militia, to Miſs Stewart.—Mr. G. Nelſon, of Liverpool, to Miſs L. Fairclough; alſo Mr. J Barker, of Norwich, to Miſs S. Fairclough, both daughters of Mr. H. Fairclough, of Liverpool.—J. N. Brown, eſq. Lieut. of the 14th light dragoons, to Miſs S. Fawcett, of Mancheſter,—Mr. M. Broome, of Mancheſter, to Miſs C. Walker, of Gorton.—Mr. T. Bell, of Garſtang, to Miſs E. Robinſon, of Burſlem.

Died.] At Lancaſter, aged 25, Miſs J. Bowes, daughter of the late J. Bowes, eſq. and alderman.—Mrs. Wilſon, reliſt of the Rev. D. Wilſon, and daughter of the late Mr. Wilſon, of Liveſey Hall, near Blackburn.

At Liverpool, aged 15, maſter J. Graham.—Mr. Watkinſon, bruſh maker.—Aged about 23, Mr. J. Kerr, jun. ſhip chandler.—Mrs. Allen, widow.—Suddenly Mr. J. Knight, late glaſs-manufacturer; and in two or three weeks after, in her 20th year, Miſs Knight, niece to the above Mr. Knight, and daughter of Mr G. Knight.—Mrs. Williamſon.—H. Lake, eſq. formerly of Wavertree.—Aged 70, Mr. D. M'Lean, much reſpected as a truly honeſt man.—Aged 24, Mrs. R. Richardſon, wife of Mr. J. Richardſon, merchant, late of Glaſgow.—Mrs Morriſon.—In his 22d year, the Rev. P. Aikin, Baptiſt Miniſter; alike eminent for the endowments of the ſcholar, the piety of the Chriſtian, and the fidelity of the miniſter.

Mr. P. Robinſon.—Mr. T. Elliſon, who had been 45 years employed in the tool manufactory of Mr. J. Wyke, originally, and now of Mr. S. Green.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Kerr, warehouſe-keeper of Exciſe.—Aged 74, Mrs. Swift.—Aged 42, Mrs. Bradley, wife of Mr. Bradley, dock-maſter.—In her 57th year, Mrs. Speers, widow of the late Capt. A. Speers.—Miſs E. Whitfield, daughter of Mr. Whitfield, cooper.—Aged 16, Miſs E. Jump.—Mr. James, tobacconiſt.

CHESHIRE.

Henry Rice for uttering a forged bank note, Aaron Gee, for ſtealing calico in a bleaching ground, Thomas Gibſon for burglary, Edward Dearon for burglary, and Benjamin Bebbington for horſe ſtealing, received ſentence of death. The three firſt were ordered for execution on the 3d of October. The two laſt were reprieved.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. T. Tyas, jun. of Liverpool, to Miſs Jones, of Huntingdon Hall—Mr. E. Roberts, to Miſs M Drury?

In London, E. V. Townſhend, eſq. of Cheſter, to Miſs C. A. Du Pré, daughter of the late J. Du Pré, eſq. of Portland Place.

At Totteridge, Herts, J. L. Panter, eſq. of Muſwell Hill, Middleſex, to Miſs S. Downes, youngeſt daughter of the late P. Downes, eſq. of Shrigley.—Mr. S. Lowe, of Whitchurch, to Miſs Murray, of Park Gate.—The Rev. P. Halſted, rector of Grappenhall, to Miſs Leigh, of Booths, near Knutsford.

Mr. J. Harriſon, of Aldford, to Miſs Colley, of Churton Heath.—Mr. R. Roberts, jun. of Milford place, to Miſs Williams, of Mold.—Mr. C. Ferguſon, printer, of Liverpool, to Miſs A. Morris, of Cheſter.

At Neſton, Mr. J. Parry, to Miſs Bloore, of Leighton Hall.—J. Cotter, eſq. of London, to Mrs. Price, reliſt of the late Rev. Mr. J. Price, of Broughton, near Cheſter.

Died.]

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Leet, late of the Yacht inn.—Mr. Haultier, drawing maſter. Mrs. Griffith, wife of Mr. Griffith, box book keeper to the theatre.—Mr. Parſonage, of the Roebuck public houſe.

At Nantwich, ſuddenly, Mr. T. Steel, ſtay and corſet maker. His loſs will be deplorably and diſtreſsfully felt by a widow and eight children, moſtly ſmall, who had nothing to depend upon but his earnings.

At Nantwich, Miſs Hall.

Suddenly in the prime of life, Mr. J. Egerton, of Tattenhall.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married] At Aſhover, Mr. Colmore, to Miſs Milnes.

At Derby, Mr. T. Morris, cabinet maker in St. Paul's Church Yard, London, to Miſs, Handford.

Died.] At Derby, aged 80, Mrs. Broughton.—In her 31ſt year, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. W. Edwards, watch-maker.—Aged 77, Mrs. Vickors, relict of Mr. E. Vickors, hoſier.

At Ruſhton, near Chapel in Le Frith, very ſuddenly, aged 75, Mr. S. Needham.

At Buxton, C. Steer, eſq. of Birſtall, near Leeds.—The Hon. Capt. Hamilton Lindſay, brother to the Earl of Crawford.

At Blackwall, Mr. J. Breward.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a ſtone bridge over the river Trent, at Gunthorpe Ford, and likewiſe to raiſe a flood-road on the South ſide of the river, to Bridgford Lane End, and a flood road on the North ſide, to the village of Gunthorpe, with ſufficient arches in the ſaid roads.

Married.] The Reverend J. Sidney, vicar of Ilkeſton, to Miſs Kneighton, of Cotmanby.

At Banbury, Mr. Iſaac, ſadler, to Miſs Walker.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, Mr. J. Muſſon, to Miſs M. Harpham, of the Strugglers hotel.

At Worksop, Mr. J. Wilſon, attorney, to Miſs Wright, daughter of the late Mr. Wright, of Wombwell, in Yorkſhire.

At Nottingham, Mr. S. Roberts, fellmonger, to Miſs Barber, daughter of Mr. Barber, grocer.

At Newark, Mr. Moorhouſe, ſurgeon, of Sheffield, to Miſs Cramper.

Died.] At Nottingham, T. Boot, eſq.—Mrs. Porter.—In her 97th year, Mrs. Hall, widow.—In her 63d year, Mrs. Collinſhaw, a maiden lady, ſiſter to Captain Collinſhaw, of the Nottinghamſhire militia.—Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. Savage, cooper.—Mrs. Bigſby.—Mr. Taylor, frame-ſmith.—Mrs. Watts, of Coddington, near Newark.

At Banbury, Mr. W. Shirley, wholeſale grocer.

At Thoreſby Park, to the inexpreſſible grief of the family, the Honorable Evelyn Pierrepoint, eldeſt ſon of Lord Viſcount Newark, one of the knights of the Shire for this county, and a captain in the Nottinghamſhire regiment of Militia.

At Claypole, near Newark, Miſs E. Cooke, youngeſt daughter of Mr. S. Cooke.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an Act for building a bridge over the river Witham, in the borough of Boſton, at or near the place where the preſent bridge croſses the ſaid river, and for powers to purchaſe houſes, lands, &c. for making convenient ways and paſſages to the ſaid intended bridge; as alſo for enlarging the Jail of the ſaid borough, and for building a new Jail there; for powers to purchaſe houſes, lands, &c. for that purpoſe; alſo for ſupplying the town of Boſton with water; for improving and enlarging the Market-croſs, and for improving and regulating the fairs or marts, and markets, within the ſaid borough; and for ſtopping up common ways or ſtreets in the ſaid borough, which are of no public utility.

A new turnpike-road is intended to be made from Spittlegate, in Grantham-pariſh, to Bridge-end, in Horbling-pariſh, to paſs thro' the ſeveral pariſhes of Spittlegate, Somerby, Welby, Ropſley, Owſby, Hador, Braceby, Haceby, Dembleby, Scot Willoughby, Newton, Oſbournby, Threckingham, Spanby, Horbling, and Swaton, all in this county; with a power to extend the ſame, if thought adviſeable, to Corby (from Spittlegate) thro' the ſeveral pariſhes of Somerby, Boothby Pagnell, Bitchfield, and Burton Coggles, all in this county. It is likewiſe intended to apply to Parliament for leave to make a turnpike-road from the point where the Barton-ſtreet-road interſects the turnpike-road in the pariſh of Laceby, to a certain place called Hollow-gate-head, in the pariſh of Louth, through the ſeveral pariſhes of Laceby, Irby, Beelſby, Barnoldby le-Beck, Hatcliffe, Aſhby-cum-Fenby, Eaſt Ravendale, Hawerby, North Thoreſby, Beeſby, Ludborough, Utterby, Fotherby, Brackenbury, and Louth, all in this county.

The commiſſioners for improving the outfall of the river Welland, have lately come to a determination to make a new river, or cut, from the Shepherd's Hole, in the pariſh of Surfleet, acroſs the ſalt marſhes, to Foſsdyke inn, being in length about two miles one furlong, the bottom thereof to be 50 feet feet, and each ſide to batter two feet for every foot in depth; the forelands on the north ſide to be 30 feet, and on the ſouth ſide 50 feet wide; the ſouth bank to be 60 feet wide at its baſe, 30 feet wide at the top, and 11 feet in perpendicular height.

There is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Pindard, of Donington, a beautiful white heifer, which has, every year, ſince its birth, had a ſucceſſion of upwards of 30 horny protuberances ſtretched along the ridge of the back, ſome of them from 6 to 8 inches in length, which,

which, in the ſpring, with the change of coat, are regularly ſupplanted and ſhed. From the miſery which the animal is ſubject to, in having theſe horns injured and broken off, the owner has humanely reſolved to kill it.

Married.] Mr. Allen, jun. to Mrs. Wharry, both of Caſterton Magna, near Stamford.—Mr. Phillips, mercer, &c. of Wragby, to Miſs M. Hairby.—Mr. J. Fretwell, grocer, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Dewdney, of Exeter.—Mr. Thorpe, farmer, of Witchley Warren, to Miſs E. Ullet, of Stow, near Gretford.

At Lincoln, Mr. R. Featherby, ironmonger, to Mrs Wood.

At Marybone Church, London, Mr. J. Hildred, attorney, of Boſton, to Miſs M. Hardy, late of Grantham.

At Bourn, Mr. Beaumont, ſurgeon, of Graveſend, to Miſs Oſbourn; eldeſt daughter of Mr. R. Oſbourn.—The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Dunſby, to Miſs F. Wright, of Fulbeck.

Died.] Aged 66, Mr. J. Fowler, late of Goltho, near Wragby.

At Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr W. Wright, joiner, &c.—Aged 30, Mr. W. Tilleard, late muſician in Meſſrs. Roberts and Franklins company of comedians.—Aged 25, Mr. N. Simpſon, late common carrier from Lincoln to Gainſboro'.

At Cockerington, near Louth, Mr. Coverdale, of London.

In Mancheſter Buildings, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Dr. Cooper, of Bath Eaſton Villa, and late of Stamford.—Mrs. Dickins, of South Witham.

At Louth, far advanced in years, Mrs. Taylor, widow.

At Barton, while on a viſit, aged 17, Miſs Heſleden, daughter of T. Heſleden, eſq. of Ferritz, in Yorkſhire. She was in good health as uſual, until late in the afternoon of the preceding day.

At Marton, near Gainſborough, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Stow, butcher.

At Gainſborough, aged 77, Mr. W. Wright, bookſeller. Mrs. Weſt, wife of Mr. J. Weſt mariner. Mrs. Watſon, wife of Mr. Watſon, inn keeper.

LEICESTER.

Married.] At Coſſington, Mr. T. Caſtledine, of Mounterel, to Miſs Gilbert.—The Rev. Dr Hardy, rector of Loughborough, to Miſs M. Smear, third daughter of the Rev. C. Smear, rector of Froſtenden, Suffolk.—Mr J. Puffer, of Sapcote, to Miſs Haines, of Gilmorton.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Bruce, coach proprietor, to Mrs. Gibbs.

At Sapcote, Mr. J. Wood, to Miſs M. Moore.

At Anſty, Mr. Beaumont, hoſier, to Miſs S. Johnſon.—Mr. H. Yates, of Brailsford, in Derbyſhire, to Miſs Etton, of Oakthorpe, in this county.

Died.] At Leiceſter, at his brother's houſe, Mr. J. Peach, ſon of Mr. Alderman Peach, of Briſtol.

At the Trinity Hoſpital, in his 102d year, Alice Gilbert.

At Blandford, Dorſet, R. Pulteney, M. D. F.R.S. an eminant phyſician and naturaliſt, formerly of Leiceſter.—Mr. H. Henton, an opulent farmer, of the Redale.—Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, aged 70, W. Clare, gent. of Ibſtock.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Smith, to Miſs E. Adſhead.—Mr. J. Smith, of Lower Penn, to Miſs S. Neachols, of the Heath.—Mr. T. Perks, butcher, to Miſs M. Roden.—Mr. W. Barrs, of Birmingham, to Miſs Cooke, of Morton, in this county.—J. Smith, eſq. of Great Fenton, juſtice of the peace for this county, to Miſs E. Turner, of Lane End.—Mr. G. Shaw, grocer, of Stone, to Miſs Hammond, of Eccleſhall.—Mr. J. Ironmonger, of Wolverhampton, to Miſs Bunn, daughter of Mr. Bunn, flax dreſſer, of Worceſter.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 28, Mr. T. Godwin, hair dreſſer.

At Newcaſtle-under-line, Mrs. Blunt, wife of the Rev. Mr. Blunt.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Olarenſhaw—Mrs. Prettie, wife of Mr. R. Prettie, attorney.—Mrs. Robins, wife of Mr. Robins, butcher.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. M. Gutch, ſon of the Rev. J. Gutch, regiſtrary of the univerſity of Oxford, to Miſs M. Wheeler, of Birmingham.—Mr. G. Bellamy, of Birmingham, to Miſs A. Crowdry, of Glamorganſhire.

At Harborne, Mr. Benniſon, of Smethwick, to Mrs. A. Parkes.—Mr. Wiggan, druggiſt, &c. of Biſhton, to Miſs Hateley, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Hateley, coal maſter, of Ettingſall.—Mr. W. E. Johnſon, only ſon of Mr. D. Johnſon, of the Portway Houſe, to Miſs S. Warren, of London.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Barber, jeweller, of London, to Miſs Kendrick, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Kendrick, of Digbeth.—Mr. W. M. Steel, to Miſs Carr.—The Rev. J. Kennedy, curate of Kimcote, Leiceſterſhire, to Mrs. Storace, of Summer's Hill.—Mr. J. King, merchant, to Miſs A. Snape.—Mr. T. Heathcote, to Miſs E. Ewer.—Mr. T. Raſtin, to Miſs P. Wright.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Norris, widow of the late G. Norris, eſq. of Droitwich, in Worceſterſhire.—Mrs. Cooper, formerly of the Red Cow public houſe, in the Horſe Fair.—Mr. J. Wright, of the Coach and Horſes public houſe.—Mr. Jefferies, ſhagreen caſe maker.—Mr. J. Allen, for upwards of 20 years, maſter of a reſpectable academy in Dale End.

At his houſe in this town, Mr. Gibbs, of Cubbington,

Cubbington, near Warwick.—Mr. Kimberley, writing maſter of King Edward's School in this town.—Mrs. Barnet, wife of Mr. P. Barnet, ſaw plate maker —Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. W. Taylor of the Crown public houſe.—Far advanced in years, Mr. D. Davies, wire worker.—Mr. Sheldon, pincer maker —Mr. W. Cooper.—Mrs. Barrs, wife of Mr. Barrs mercer.—Mr. J. Meridith, factor.—Aged 87, Mrs. M Fulielove, a maiden lady.

At Stratford upon Avon, aged 70, Mr. W. Sandland, a traveller in the haberdaſhery line.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Beaman, of Weſtcot, to Miſs S. Clarke, of Church Palverbatch.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. W. Brundon, hair dreſſer, to Mrs. Bailey —Mr. W. Jones, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Scoltocke, of Kentock, near Shrewſbury.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Lowe, attorney, to Miſs Maſſey.

At Bridgnorth, T. Herd, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe, London, to Mrs. Gueſt, widow.—Mr. J. Harris, of Hales Owen, to Miſs Darby, of Green Hall, near that place.

At Clapham, Surrey, Mr. Neal, builder, to Miſs A. Daires, of Emſtrey, near Shrewſbury —Mr. Pea, confectioner, of Wem, to Miſs Derrett, of Shrewſbury; alſo Mr. Evans, taylor, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Pea, near the former place.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. M. Clarke. —Suddenly, Mrs. Cartwright, widow of the late Mr. Cartwright, apothecary.—Miſs Baxter, the laſt ſurviving of five ſiſters, who have all died of a decline —Mrs. Leighton, wife of the Rev. F. Leighton.

At Oſweſtry, in his 18th year, Mr. J. Dovaſton, ſon of Mr. Dovaſton, attorney of Llanymynech; reſpected and lamented as a pattern of duty and obedience to his parents, and in other reſpects, a youth of great promiſe —Mr F. Howells, of Walton.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. G. Carter, many years landlord of the Upper Fox inn.—Mr. C. Prince, ſen. of Wem.

At Quatford, near Bridgenorth, Mr. W. Lowe, many years landlord of the Tumbling Sailors inn.

At Lampeter, in his 75th year, Mr. R. Owen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. W. Lawrence, a medical gentleman of Cirencester, in a letter to the printer of the Glouceſter Herald, dated November 10, among other arguments and teſtimonies to refute an erroneous idea, entertained by ſome, that the vaccine diſeaſe yields a power of protection only for a limited time, produces an extraordinary inſtance, which lately occurred to him. He ſtates the caſe as follows:—"A woman had *ſuffered the diſeaſe twenty one years ago*, fearing that time had worn out its power of ſhielding the conſtitution, ſubmitted to repeated inoculations with active ſmall-pox infection; and lived about a month in a houſe for the reception of thoſe who labour under the ſmall-pox, where ſeveral had heavy burthens; theſe ſhe conſtantly aſſociated with, and breathed the infectious atmoſphere of the place, without feeling the ſmalleſt effect."

Application will be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for power to carry into effect a propoſed rail-way, acroſs the foreſt of Deane, from the river Wye to the Severn, on a plan of general benefit that ſhall connect the ſaid rivers, and conciliate and combine all other collateral intereſts connected with the foreſts.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Mr. J. Dovey, grocer, to Miſs Gale.—Mr. W. Saunders, of Saul, to Miſs H Vick, eldeſt daughter of Mr. D. Vick, of Elmore, near Glouceſter.—Mr. R. Mayo, to Miſs H. Dangerfield, both of Slimbridge.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Miſs M. Stephens, daughter of D. Stephens, eſq. of the 5th regiment of dragoon guards, quartered in this city —Mr. P. Cooke, third ſon of Mr. J. Cooke, plaſterer.—In his 82d year, Mr. D. Spencer, ſen.—In her 25th year, Miſs M. Goodyer, a young lady of a mild and benevolent diſpoſition, and engaging manners, and much endeared to her relatives, by her dutiful and affectionate behaviour, as a daughter and a ſiſter.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, M. T. Evans, attorney, to Miſs Watkins, only daughter of the late Rev. T. Watkins, a prebendary of the cathedral, &c.—Mr. W. Tanner, of Hampton Court, to Miſs Grubb, of Shobdon.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. T. Price, many years a faithful ſervant in the family of Mr. Wainwright.

Mrs. Pember, wife of Mr. Pember, ſaddler. —Mrs. Proſſer.

At Sydenham, near London, Miſs Iſab. Price, ſecond daughter of the late M. Price, eſq. of Lincoln's inn fields—In his 67th year, Mr. W. Wathen, of Dinedor-court, near Hereford. The warmth of his attachments, and his ſocial, generous mind, and liberal diſpoſition, endeared him to a numerous circle of friends.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J Parker, bookſeller, of Oxford, to Miſs S. Hayes, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hayes, of the city of Durham.

At Banbury, Mr. J. Pain, to Mrs. Wykham, widow, of Swalcliff, in this county.

At Maddern, J. Bye, eſq. to Miſs Baynes, only daughter of C. Baynes, eſq. of Penzance, in Cornwall.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 89, Mrs. Betſworth.—The Reverend C. Blackſtone, jun. fellow of Wincheſter College, Oxford, and only ſurviving ſon of the Rev. C. Blackſtone, of the ſame College.

At Henley, Mr. A. Rowden.—The Rev. C. Wake, B. D. Rector of Fenny Compton, and late fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford.—Aged about 60, Mr. W. Hanks, maſter of the Bear inn, Woodſtock.

At

At Bampton, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 49, the Rev. W. Hawkins, ſen. fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Rector of St. Aldates, in that city.—In his 59th year, Mr. J. Haines, of Whitchurch.—Mr. T. Stevens, of Nettlebed.

Aged 68, Mrs. Anthony, of Shipton houſe, near Abingdon, Berks, and daughter of C. Pleydell, eſq. formerly of Northmoore, in this county.

At Kingſton, in Jamaica, aged 21, Mr. J. Dury, ſecond ſon of Mr. J. Dury, attorney, of Banbury.

[We muſt beg leave to contradict the paragraph copied from a late Oxford Journal, (which was in this particular impoſed upon) reſpecting the marriage of Mr. J. Wintor to Miſs A. Viret, no ſuch marriage having taken place.]

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Finedon, Mr. J. Stanton, farmer, to Miſs Berry, of Aſhley, in this county.

Mr. Cope, ſurgeon, of Wellingborough, in this county, to Miſs Sharp, of Fryar's Farm, Bedford.

The Rev. R. B. Hughes, of Riſlingbury, to Miſs Jephcott, daughter of the late Rev. H. Jephcott, of Nether Heyford.

At Banbury, Mr. J. Pain, ſon of the late Alderman Pain, to Mrs. Wykham, widow of the late R. W. Wykham, eſq. of Swalcliffe.

Mr. Smith, grazier, of Market Deeping, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Goodale, of Carlton, in this county.

In London, Mr. Whiteman, to Miſs Cole, both of Daventry.

Mr. R. B. Warwick, of Standground, to Mrs. Meadows, widow, of Peterborough.

Died.] At Peterborough, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Bateman, vicar of Whaplode, Lincolnſhire.

At Ounde, Mrs. Gregory, relict of the late Mr. Gregory, of Barnwell Mill.

At Daventry, Mr. Freeman, attorney.

At Dunſtable, of a conſumptive habit, Miſs E. Brown.

Mr. Gentle, farmer, of Hemington, near Oundle; he was apparently well and walked in his garden a few hours before he died.

Mrs. Bayley, widow, of Little Stukeley, Huntingdonſhire, and grand-daughter to White Kennett, D. D. formerly biſhop of Peterborough.—Mrs. Mortimer, widow, of Milton.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, aged 21, Mr. J. Day, ſecond ſon of Mr. J. Day, attorney, of Banbury.

At Bath, in her 69th year, Mrs. Hunt, widow of the late Rev. R. Hunt, rector of Stoke Doyle, in this county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Johnſon, junior, farmer, to Miſs P. Sparrow, both of Chesterton.

In London, Mr. C. Johnſton, of Cambridge, to Miſs S. Johnſon, of Bottleſham.—Mr. J. Nunnely, draper, of Kettering, to Miſs Luccock, of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Rumbold, baker, of Margle Bon, to Miſs Colleſt, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Colleſt, of Cambridge.

The Rev. Z. Stichall, of Wiſbeach, to Miſs Bumham, eldeſt daughter of J. Bumham, eſq of Buxton, in Norfolk.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 70, J. Merril, eſq. alderman, and many years a reſpectable bookſeller, but had lately retired from buſineſs.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Smith; a woman of real goodneſs of heart and a truly Chriſtian diſpoſit on.

Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. T. Freeman, maltſter, of Barrow.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Catton, the Hon. G. Irby, eldeſt ſon of the Right Hon. Lord Boſton, to Miſs R. Ives Drake, daughter of W. Drake, eſq. late Member for Amerſham, in Buckinghamſhire.

Mr. R. Chaſteney, land-ſurveyor, of Norwich, to Miſs J. Samſon, of Sedgeford.—Mr. J. Gillings, ſurgeon, of London, to Miſs George, of Eaſt Dereham.—Mr. B. Brown, wheelwright, of Swaffham, to Miſs Caſtle, of Magdalen

Mr. R. Mann, merchant, of Bungay, to Miſs Day, of Norwich.—Mr. R. C. Harvey, of Alburgh, to Miſs M. Blyth, of North Creak Abbey.

Mr. T. Wright, ſtationer, of Wiſbeach, to Miſs M. Taylor, only daughter of Mr. Taylor, wool-comber, of Norwich.

In London, Mr. W. G. Graham, of Norwich, to Miſs M. Wingrove, of Bath.

At Sedgeford, —— Green, eſq. to Miſs Wethered, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wethered.

The Rev. D. Lewes, of Thoruden, in Suffolk, to Miſs A. M. Leathe, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Leathe, ſurgeon, of Acle.

At Norwich, Mr. S. Linſtead, butcher, to Miſs Bellamy.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miſs E. F. Rackham.—Mr. S. Dunham, cordwainer, to Mrs. A. Betts.—Mr. B. Norman, hempen-cloth-manufacturer, to Miſs Freeman.—Mr. J. Knights, taylor, to Mrs. Jenkinſon, widow.—Mr. E. Barnard, to Miſs P. Chapman.—Mr. Robinſon, hot-preſſer, to Miſs Woodcock.

At Ringsfield, near Beccles, Mr. R. Berry, farmer, to Miſs Fox, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. Fox, of Worlingham.

Mr. T. Thompſon, of Roydon, to Miſs Cocher, of Lynn.—Mr. Rodwell, linen draper, of Lynn, to Miſs Stanton, of Ling Houſe.

Mr. D. Lovelt, of Colton, to Miſs Luck, of Honingham; alſo, Mr. T. Luck, farmer, of Honingham, to Miſs S. Lovelt, of Colton.

Mr. J. Mills, farmer, to Miſs Goſtling, both of Trowſe Newton.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 45, Mr. E. Elden, manufacturer.—Aged 39, Mrs. Plaford, wife

wife of Mr. R. Plaford, patten-maker.—In her 63d year, Mrs. Hedgman, wife of Mr. R. Hedgman, carpenter.—Mr. J. Simpson, many years a driver of the Newmarket mail-coach.

Aged 23, Mr. P. Betts, eldest son of Mr. Betts, wheelwright, of Happisburgh.

At Lynn, while in his chair, getting his breakfast, Mr. R. Hamond.

At Yarmouth, aged 84, Mrs. M. Waller.

SUFFOLK.

On the 5th of Nov. last, at Bury, while a *mob of Christian savages* were indulging themselves in the inhuman amusement of baiting a bull, the poor animal (which was, by nature, perfectly gentle, but which had been privately baited in the morning and goaded with sharp instruments, in order to render him furious enough for public exhibition), although tied down with ropes, in his agony and rage, (baited as he was by dogs and gored by brutes in the shape of men) burst from his tethers, to the great terror of his tormentors, and the no small danger of the peaceable inhabitants of the place.—After this, the poor beast was doomed to be a victim of still greater barbarity, of fresh tortures inflicted: he was entangled again, with ropes, and horrible, monstrous to relate! his hoofs were cut off and he again baited, while he had to defend himself on his mangled, bleeding stumps! The magistrates of Bury have repeatedly tried to prevent such infernal, demoniacal proceedings, but the demons are sanctioned, it seems, by an act of Parliament.—Surely such an act is highly disgraceful, to the period of the world we live in, to our country in general, and to the exalted character of the British nation.

ESSEX.

The Essex Agricultural Society, at their late anniversary meeting, October 9, resolved, in consideration of the high price of corn, and the great advantages arising from the dibbling and drilling of wheat and other corn, both with respect to the saving of the seed, and the improved mode of cultivation, to give a silver medal to the person, who, for the year 1801, dibbles in the great number of acres of wheat in proportion to the whole quantity of land sown with that grain, so that the same be not less than twenty acres. Also to give a silver medal to the person, who, for the crop of the year 1801, dibbles in the greatest number of acres of any other corn, in proportion to the whole quantity of land sown with such other corn (except beans being already generally dibbled), so that the same be not less than forty acres. Also to give a silver medal to the person, who, for the crop of the year 1801, drills in the greatest number of acres of wheat, in proportion to the whole quantity of land sown with that grain, so that the same be not less than twenty acres. Also to give a silver medal to the person, who, for the crop of the year 1801, drills in the greatest number of acres of any other corn, in proportion to the whole quantity of land sown with such other corn, so that the same be not less than forty acres And that the successful candidates for the drilling-premiums be allowed one guinea each for the drill-holder. At a previous meeting of the general committee, it was resolved to offer four premiums of five guineas each, to five labourers in husbandry, one guinea each, who shall have brought up the greatest number of children, &c. &c. to five men servants, who shall have received wages during the greatest number of years, &c. to five women servants, who shall have received wages, &c. and to five wives or widows of labourers, who shall have done the greatest number of days work in husbandry, between the 20th of September, 1800, and the 20th of September, 1801.

At the above meeting at Chelmsford, (of the Essex Agricultural Society,) Mr. Wakefield gained the medal for dibbling wheat, having dibbled 26 acres. Mr. Tweed was the successful candidate for drilling wheat, but waved his claim in favour of Mr. Ambrose; he received a prize, however, for drilling the greatest number of acres of other corn.—The candidates for drilling and dibbling wheat were very numerous. The Society have announced their intention to enlarge their subscriptions, for the special purpose of extending their premiums for stock.

Married.] Mr D. Lamprell, of Rettendon, to Miss Balls, of Runwell.

At Colchester, at the Quakers-meeting, Mr. J. De Horne, linen-draper, to Miss S. Bell.

Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Wevenhoe, to Miss A. Cock, of Bull's Bridge, Hempstead.

At Heybridge, near Malden, Mr. W. Wood, to Miss S. Barnard.—Mr. G. Parr, of Writtle, to Miss Leake, of Wealdhall.—Mr. Parris, of Long Barns, Beauchamp Roothing, to Miss J. Elliston, of Quickbury, near Sawbridgeworth.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. G. Wood, who formerly kept the Canteen, at the Old Barracks.—Mr. Packman, cabinet-maker and upholsterer.

At Colchester, Mr. Till, surgeon.—Mrs. Jacobs, widow.—Mrs. Anderson, wife of Mr. Anderson, linen-draper.

At Basingbourn Hill, near Dunmow, his Grace Robert Fowler, D. D Archbishop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland; he had been in the possession of the see about 21 years.

At Beccles, aged 20, Miss E. King. This young lady entertained a strong presentiment of her approaching dissolution, and mentioned it to her friends about two months before, although she was, at that time, in apparently good health, and continued so till the Wednesday preceding her death.

At Leigh, in his 20th year, Mr. E. Harridge, son of D. Harridge, esq. of Little Stambridge Hall.

At Swaffham, Miss J. Appleyard.

At

At Braintree, at the Wheat Sheaff, aged 63, Mrs. Hocker.

At Helvedon, ſuddenly, aged 63, Mr. S. Harvey, a reſpectable ſchoolmaſter.

At Riven Hall, in his 91ſt year, Mr. J. Wood, farmer.

At Galleywood Common, Mr. P. Ruffle, ſon of Mr. Ruffle —Mr. Hammond, miller, of Galleywood Common.

Mr. C. Francis, ſon of Mr. R. Francis, of Heybridge Hall, near Malden.—Mr. Phillips, of Purleigh.—Mr. K. Jennings, butcher, of Great Wakering.

Aged 26, Mr. C. Francis, farmer, of Munden.

At Maldon, Mr. J. White, tanner. He was ſuddenly ſeized, ſhortly after his going to bed, with an apoplectic fit, which baffled every medical aſſiſtance.

Mr. W. Thompſon, comptroller of the cuſtoms.—Mrs. Bright, relict of the late Mr. Bright.

Mrs Smith, of Prittlewell.

At Leigh, Mr. W. Elliott, farmer.

At Witham, Miſs M. Church, niece to Mr. J. Scott, attorney.

Mr. J. Bell, corn-merchant; a man of an upright character.

Mr. S. Baker, of Thorrington Hall.

At Bocking, Mr. J. Engliſh, formerly a conſiderable baize-maker.

The Rev. J. Thorogood, Diſſenting miniſter; univerſally reſpected for his learning, abilities, and piety.

Mrs. White, of Gold Hanger.

At Brentwood, in his 81ſt year, E. Benſon, eſq. a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Barnard, of Heybridge-mill, near Malden.

KENT.

An Agricultural Society has been lately formed at Margate, for the expreſs purpoſe of *growing Indian Corn*, and the members, and a number of other gentlemen, have each agreed to form a plantation of it. It appears that ſome plants have been produced in that neighbourhood equal to what has been ſeen to grow in America or the Weſt Indies. It is devoutly to be wiſhed that this laudable purſuit may be extended, as the produce of this plant is well known to be very uſeful to ſociety

Married.] Mr. J. Bird, to Miſs E. Wood, both of Heame.

At Waltham, Mr. R. Keeler, farmer, to Miſs M Sutton.—F. S. Pitcher, eſq. of Cobham, to Miſs Hole, daughter of the Rev. T. Hole, of Georgham, Devon —Mr. E. Strickland, grazier, of Appledore, to Miſs S. Huggett, of Canterbury.

In London, T. Collier, eſq. of Southfleet, to Miſs Snelling, of St. Mary Cray.

At Kingſnorth, Mr. J. Bingham, blackſmith, to Miſs S. Caſbey.

At Deptford, Mr. E. Alſton, to Miſs Gooch, of Swianſtorp, Norfolk.—Mr. H. Elliott, to Miſs M. Furley, both of Oſpringe.

Mr. J. Saintclear, of Folkſtone, to Miſs M. A. Sims, eldeſt daughter of Mr. R. Sims, farmer, of Caple-le-Ferne.

At Greenwich, Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Artillery, to Miſs Campbell, fourth daughter of R. Campbell, eſq. of Blackheath.—Mr. J. White, woollen-manufacturer, of Newgate-ſtreet, London, to Miſs A. White, third daughter of Mr. White, of Hale Farm, St. Nicholas, in Thanet.—Lieut. G. Graymell, of the North Glouceſter regiment of Militia, to Miſs Friſby, of Sandwich.

At Folkſtone, Mr. T. Caiſter, grocer, to Miſs S. Graylon.

T. Mitchel, eſq. of Dover, to Miſs S. A. Porter, of Canterbury.

At Canterbury, Mr. Sheaf, wool-comber. —Mr. Greaves.—Mr. T. Hayward, gardiner.

At Maidſtone, Mrs. Sawer, widow.

At Rocheſter, in an advanced age, Mrs. S. Rondeau.—Mr. W. Tanner, ſon of Mr. Tanner, of the Red Cow public-houſe.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Drury.

At Warehorn, Mr. W. Maylam.—Mrs. Spratt, wife of Mr. J. Spratt, paper-maker, at River.

At Whitſtable, ſuddenly, Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. Kemp, ſenior.

Mrs Mecrow, wife of Mr. Mecrow, carpenter, at Wingham.

At Wrotham, Mrs. E. Medhurſt, a maiden lady, of Maidſtone.

At Ticehurſt, aged 33, Mr. J. Morphett, jun. of Tenterden.

At Tenterden, aged 61, Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Mr. T. Carpenter, taylor.

In her 20th year, Miſs C. Smith, of St. Dunſtan's, near Canterbury.

At Exmouth, G. Frend, eſq. of Kenton, Devon, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Alderman Frend, of Canterbury.

At Folkſtone, Mr. E. Smith, attorney.

At Sandgate, Mr. T. Kirwin.

At Roſetta, in Egypt, in his 30th year, Captain W. Netherſole Long, of the 86th regiment, only ſon of the late W. Long, eſq. of Canterbury.

Mr. J. Hawker, boarder, of Dover Caſtle.

At Bearſted, Mrs. Filmer.

SUSSEX.

Mr. Kennard, miller, of Lewes, has at preſent in his poſſeſſion a hog only eleven months old, whoſe weight is between fifty and ſixty ſtone, which makes his increaſe conſiderably more than a ſtone per week from the day he was farrowed!

Died.] At his houſe, in the Cliffe, near Lewes, aged 85, Mr. G. Verralt, ſen. auctioneer; the deceaſed has left behind him ſix children, thirty-ſeven grand-children, and twelve great-grand-children; he has quitted the world with an unblemiſhed reputation, having conducted himſelf, in every relation of life, as "God's nobleſt work—an honeſt man."

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At New Alresford, Mr. J. Holden,

den, ſurgeon, to Miſs Shawford.—The Rev. W. Harriſon, rector of Tadley and Overton, to Miſs A. Nichols, daughter of Major Nichols, of the 45th regt. of foot.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Bartholomew, wife of E Bartholomew, eſq.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Clark, widow, of Lymington.

WILTSHIRE.

At the anniverſary meeting for the benefit of the Saliſbury Infirmary, Sept. 23, the collection at the church doors for the benefit of the inſtitution, amounted to ſixty-nine pounds twelve ſhillings.

Married.] Mr. Smith, of Luggarſhall, to Miſs Mortimer, of Marlbro'.

At Corſley, after a courtſhip of 20 years, Mr. J. Eyre, to Miſs E. Collins —The Rev. J. W. Champneys, of Ogbourn, St. Georges, Wilts, to Miſs M. Merriman, of Bath.—Mr. D Jenkins, of Charter houſe, Hinton, to Mrs. Milſon, widow of Mr. Milſon, of Bradford — Mr. H. Hancock, mealman, of Bath to Miſs J. Simkins, of Stanton ſtreet, Parnard, in this county.—Mr. J. Offer, bruſh maker, of Briſtol, to Miſs J. Churchplate, of Malmſbury —Mr. T. Merriman, town clerk of Marlborough. to Miſs Clark, of Preſhute houſe, near Marlborough.

At Warminſter, Mr. J. Roles, grocer, to Miſs F. Hinton.

At Saliſbury, Mr. Young, butcher, to Miſs Green.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mr. J. Goddard, eldeſt ſon of J. Goddard, eſq.

At Devizes, Mr. W. Halcomb, ſen. of the Bear-inn, in which he had honourably acquired a handſome fortune.

At Broughton, near Stockbridge, the Rev. J. Williams, many years curate of Downton.

At an advanced age, Mr. W. Batten, maltſter, of Quidhampton, near Saliſbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Longdon, of George-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, London, to Miſs Smith.

G. Potter, eſq. to Miſs Gunning.—Mr. W. Bendale, corn-factor, to Miſs Smith, only daughter of Mr. W. Smith, brewer.—Mr. King, apothecary, to Miſs P. Engliſh, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Engliſh, auctioneer.—Mr. T. Newman, jun. glover, of Worceſter, to Miſs L. Fry, ſecond daughter of Mr. R. Fry, woollen-draper, of Briſtol.

The Rev. G. Barry, curate of Walcot, to Miſs Squire, of Walcot-parade.

At Walcot Church, Mr. Mathias, at Meſſrs. Linterns, muſic-ſellers, to Miſs Godwin, daughter of Mrs. Godwin, haberdaſher.

Lieutenant Knott, of the ſecond regiment of Somerſetſhire Militia, to Miſs Clarke, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Clarke, merchant, of Briſtol.

At Hatherley, Devon, B. Arthur, eſq. to Miſs M. Croſs, daughter of the late Mr. W. Croſs, of Bath.

Died.] At Bath, in the prime of life, and after the moſt acute ſufferings during a lingering illneſs, the lady of Lord John Ruſſel.

Mrs. Phillott, wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Phillott, rector of this city; a lady of whom it may be declared, without exaggerating her character, that ſhe was pious, without oſtentation; generous, without prodigality; mild and affable, without weakneſs; and affectionately indulgent, without tranſgreſſing thoſe rules by which alone any charities can be exerciſed. It might be truly ſaid of her, what Addiſon ſaid of himſelf, and what will almoſt ever be the reward of Chriſtian virtue—"See with what fortitude a Chriſtian can die."

In her 70th year, Mrs. Hopkins, long known to the public as an actreſs at Drury-lane Theatre. She enjoyed a good ſtate of health till a few months before ſhe paid the common debt to nature.

At his lodgings in the Circus, after an illneſs of only a few hours, Major Boland.—Mrs. Smith, wife of R. Smith, eſq.—Mrs. Byam.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Whitney, wife of Mr. Whitney, apothecary —Mrs. Beale, ſiſter to Mrs. Ireland, of Briſlington.

Mr. C. A. Lawrence, ſon of Mr. Lawrence, of Croſs-inn.

At Surinam, in his 27th year, Mr. J. Evans, ſon of Mr. J. Evans, of Clifton.

At Batcombe, aged 79, Mr. Boord, maltſter (which buſineſs he had carried on upwards of ſixty years), and father of Mr. Boord, attorney, of Bath.

Aged 76, the Rev. Mr. Turner, upwards of fifty years rector of Loxton.

At the Hotwells, in his 28th year, Lord Auguſtus Fitzroy, fourth ſon of the Duke of Grafton, poſt-captain in the navy, and late commander of the L'Oiſeau ſhip of war.—The lady of E. Simeon, eſq. M. P. for Reading.

At Eaſt Harptree, near 90 years of age, Mrs. Walker, a maiden lady.

The lady of Dr. Cooper, of Bath Eaſton Villa.

At Saundhill Park, near Taunton, Mr. T. Jennings; he was ſhortly to have been married to an amiable young woman to whom he has bequeathed all his property.

H. Edgell, eſq of Standerwick-court, juſtice of peace for this county; a gentleman univerſally eſteemed in public and private life, and whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt by the poor of his neighbourhood.

DORSET.

Married.] T. Munn, eſq. of Frome Selwood, to Miſs Kelſon, of Beckington.

Died.] At Hawkchurch, Mrs. Domett, mother of Capt. Domett, of the navy.—Mrs. Abbot, of Charlton Herethorne.—Mr. Nichols, of Croxton.

At Cotham, the Rev. W. Topham, vicar of Shaftſbury.

Aged 63, the Rev. H. Sherive, L.L.D. of Hide

Hide House, near Bridport, and justice of the peace for this county.

DEVON.

The Commissioners of the Navy have lately made a survey of the whole of Cawsand Bay. They have it in comtemplation, by the advice of Mr. Penn, King's-pilot, at Cawsand, to construct a pier from Pinlee Point, to the S. E. part of the bay; which desirable object, if once obtained, will secure the bay completely against the E. S. E. gales, the only winds which can now affect it, and there can be moorings then laid down for forty men of war.

Married.] In London, Mr. J. Hyde, woollen-draper, of Exeter, to Miss Bidlake, of Totness.

Mr. Fretwell, grocer, of Gainsborough, to Miss Sweetland, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Sweetland, baker.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Clavell, of the Barfleur ship of war, to Miss C. Bully, 2d daughter of Mrs. Bully, wine-merchant.

At Georgeham, F. Pilcher, esq. to Miss Hole.

Mr. Bailey, attorney of North Petherton, to Miss S. Morle, of Williton.

Died.] At Dartmouth, at the house of his son, aged 65, Mr. Laurence Tremlett, merchant, late of Totness. He sustained through life, in all the domestic and social relations, as well as in the transactions of Commerce, the character of a good and upright man.

WALES.

Married.] At Forden, Montgomeryshire, Lieutenant-col. Cockburne, eldest son of Sir James Cockburne, bart. to the Hon. M. Devereux, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Hereford.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. Duvan, to Miss Stokes.

At Prendergast, Pembrokeshire, W. Bowen, esq. late Major in the Haverfordwest Legion, to Mrs. Morris, widow.—Mr. Lloyd, attorney, of Llanfair Cærinion, to Miss Pugh, of Kerry, in Montgomeryshire.

At Abergavilly, Mr. J. Spurrell, auctioneer, of Carmarthen, to Miss M. A. Board.

At Lamphy, Pembrokeshire, W. Parry, esq. of Portclew, to Miss A. Kemm, second daughter of H. Kemm, esq. of North Downhouse.

At Llandovery, Mr. W. Price, surgeon, to Mrs. E. Jones.—R. W. Price, esq. of Rhiwlas, Merionethshire, to Miss F. Lloyd, second daughter of J. Lloyd, esq. of Berth, near Ruthin, and chief justice of the Carmarthen circuit.

At Aberin, in Carnarvonshire, Captain J. Crawley, of the navy, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Rev. G. Roberts, vicar.

Died.] Aged 81, Mrs. Kenrick, wife of J. Kenrick, esq. of Ruabon, Denbighshire.

At Carnarvon, M. Owen, esq. of Tygwin, Merionethshire.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Jones, relict of Mr. Jones, attorney, of Builth, Brecknockshire.

In Llandovery, Miss Phillips, sister of T. H. Phillips, esq. of Pontywall, Brecon.—Mrs. Mayne, wife of Mr. Mayne, wine-merchant, of High Wycombe, Bucks, and relict of the late N. Mayne, jun. esq. of Carmarthen.

At Lamb-tone, near Haverfordwest, aged 90, W. W. Bowen, esq.

At Haverfordwest, suddenly, W. Blond, esq.

At Carmarthen, Miss M. Oakley.

SCOTLAND.

A potatoe was lately dug out of the garden of Mr. Andrew Morris, in Abernethy, measuring in circumference 15 inches by 11 ½. It weighed 1lb. 12 oz. avoirdupoize!

The workmen have lately begun again to build on the east front of the New College of Edinburgh. The foundation was laid in 1789, upon a large scale, conformably to an elegant plan by the late Mr. Adam, architect. The building continued to advance for several years, till the subscription fund was exhausted. The north-west corner was completely finished, and the north-east corner roofed in.

The new channel in the Frith of Forth, to the southward of the island of Inchkeeth, has been lately bouyed up and rendered navigable by order of government, for the greater safety of ships of war entering the Frith. This passage, which is also found to be of the greatest utility to the trade of Leith, and the ports higher up the Frith, has greatly enhanced the grandeur and beauty of the highly interesting prospect it affords; by bringing the ships so much nearer the coast, and consequently so much more within the immediate view of Edinburgh and its environs.

A life boat, of a construction similar to that at Shields, has been lately built at Montrose.

Population of Berwickshire:—Males 14058, females 16033—Total 30091.

Population of the city of Glasgow.—Parishes of Inner High Church or North, 8089 persons—Outer High Church, or East, 5253—St. Andrew's ditto, or Middle, 4338—Blackfriars ditto, or South, 4901—Tron ditto, or South West, 6594—Ramshorn ditto, or North West, 7401—Wynd ditto, or West, 3799—St. Enoch, 6704—Barony parish comprehending the suburbs, North of the Clyde, 29431—Gorbals, comprehending Tradestown, Hutchiestown, &c. being the suburbs south of the city, 7559—Total 83769.

It is in contemplation, to erect a new county hall, with suitable offices, also a prison and bridewell, in the town of Perth: these, with several other improvements now in a state of forwardness, will tend greatly to augment the town. Plans are accurately prepared, and an act to empower their being put in execution, will, it is expected, pass next session, for a new dock and bason, where 30 vessels may lie at one time, and a fine broad

street

ſtreet will be thrown open to the road, and which is intended to join the bridge.

Married.] At Strabane, Colonel R. Anſtruther, of the Loyal Tay Fencibles, to Miſs Nairne, daughter of Lieut. Col. Nairne, of the Breadalbane Fencibles.

J. Robertſon, jun. eſq. merchant, of Glaſgow, to Miſs J. Grey, of Gartcraig.—Captain W. Erſkine, of the 16th regiment of foot, ſecond ſon of J. Erſkine, eſq. of Calcroſs, Perthſhire, to Miſs Myers, only daughter of Major General Myers.

At Dumfries, Mr. C. Paterſon, to Miſs J. Laurie.—Major Mc Murdoe, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of the late Captain J. Wilſon, of the Queen's Ranger Dragoons.

At Edinburgh, W. Moxon, eſq. from Hull, to Miſs I. Williamſon, eldeſt daughter of J. Williamſon, eſq. of Polmont-houſe.—Mr. P. P. Sheriff, merchant, to Miſs C. Stirling.—Mr. J. Crawford, of Paiſley, to Miſs M. Richmond, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Richmond, of the Nurſery, Leith-walk.

At Leith, A. Scott, eſq. purſer of the ſhip Iris, to Miſs P. Forbes, daughter of the Rev. W. Forbes, late miniſter of Fordown.

Mr. G. Yuille, merchant, in Glaſgow, to Miſs M. Buchanan, of Ardenconnel.

At Glaſgow, A. Bogle, eſq. of Kingſton, Jamaica, to Miſs M. Stirling.

At Gretna-green, Capt. Lloyd, of the Coldſtream Regiment of Guards, to Miſs Williams, of Pool, Montgomeryſhire.

At Scoure, Iſle of Mull, the Rev. Edmond M'Queen, miniſter of Barra, to Miſs I. M'Lean, ſecond daughter of Mr. C. M'Lean, of Scoure.

Lieut. Col. J. Burnett, late of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs M. Steele, youngeſt daughter of J. F. Steele, eſq. of Gadgirth, in Ayrſhire.

At Montroſe, T. Bruce, eſq. the younger, of Arnot, to Miſs Renny, eldeſt daughter of R. Renny, eſq. late of Borrowfield.

Died.] At Edinburgh, J. Mc Dowall, eſq. late of Woolnet.—Miſs A Scott, daughter of the deceaſed W. Scott, eſq. writer to the ſignet.—A. Seton, eſq. ſon of the deceaſed Sir Henry Seton.—J. Baird, eſq. Deputy King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer.

Lady Elizabeth Kemp, wife of the Rev. Dr. Kemp, one of the miniſters of the city, and ſiſter to the Earl of Hopetown.

The Reverend Dr. Charles Wilſon, Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory in the Univerſity of St. Andrews.

Major Robert Wallace, of the 17th regiment of foot, eldeſt ſon of A. Walpole, eſq. banker.

At Strabane, Miſs M. Somerville.

At Kircubbin, the Rev. Dr. Frazer.

In his 51ſt year, and 24th of his miniſtry, the Rev. J. Punton, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation of Hamilton: he expired ſuddenly, when on his way to Glaſgow.

At Carnſalloch, J. Hannay, eſq. of Torrs.

At Loſſie Barns, near Elgin, J. Walker, M. D.

At Old Meldram, Dr. J. Gordon, a gentleman of eminent abilities in his profeſſion.

W. Glen, eſq. of Aſloſs, juſtice of peace for the county of Ayr.

At Falkirk, Mr. J. Bell, merchant.

At Wigton, in his 84th year, Mr. J. Martin, a Quaker, late of Kirkbride; with the character of a man of rigid integrity, habitual ſobriety, a vigorous underſtanding and independent mind.

At Kirk-michael, Ayrſhire, the Rev. J. Ramſay, miniſter of the goſpel.

At Fairgirth, near Dumfries, in his 71ſt year, J. Dixon, eſq. late of Whitehaven.

At Glaſgow, Mrs. Mc Dowall, wife of J. Mc Dowall, eſq. merchant.—The Rev. Dr. M. M'Culloch, miniſter of Bothwell.

At Dumfries, J. Mundell, eſq. ſurgeon.—Miſs Culton, of Auchnabony.

In his 90th year, Mr. F. Mitchell, writing maſter, and the oldeſt freeman of the Incorporation.

At the Manſe of Kirk Oſwald, in her 85th year, Mrs. M. Woodrow, wife of the Rev. Mr. Biggar, and daughter of the author of the Church Hiſtory of Scotland.

At Ellon Caſtle, in the county of Aberdeen, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; he was made a colonel in 1762, a major-general in 1772, a lieutenant-general in 1777, and a general in 1793.

At Coates, near Edinburgh, aged 77, the Right Hon. the counteſs dowager of Glencairne.

At Dundee, Captain A. Bower, of the 93 regiment of foot, ſecond ſon of A. Bower, eſq. of Kinnettles.—Mr. J. Grant, ſurgeon.

In Egypt, of the wounds he received in the battle of the 21ſt of March, Lieut. A. Donaldſon, of the 42d regiment, ſecond ſon of the deceaſed Lieut. Col. Donaldſon, of the 3d regiment of Fencibles.

At Dalkeith, Mr. J. Dick, tobacconiſt, and adjutant to the Dalkeith Volunteers. While on duty with the corps he was ſuddenly taken ill, and expired in a few moments.

At Fairley, Mr. A. Dunlop, ſon of the late Mr. A. Dunlop, Profeſſor of Hebrew in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

At Thunderton, Lady Dowager Dunbar, of Northfield.

At Halhill, near Dunbar, Miſs J. Tate, daughter of Mr. W. Tate, late merchant in Glaſgow.

At Braehead, Miſs M. Houiſon.

At Perth, in his 85th year, Mr. Patrick Niſbett, ſurgeon to the Royal Artillery. He was above 60 years in that ſtation, and acted as a ſurgeon in the expedition to Carthagena, in 1739. He alſo attended the artillery in the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Conſiderable progreſs has been already made in the line of military-road, which has been laid out in the county of Wicklow, and which is intended to interſect the great chain of ſouthern mountains, in their utmoſt length, in a direction nearly from north to ſouth. This great national work, which will doubtleſs prove highly conducive to the improvement of that part of the kingdom, is likely to be very ſpeedily completed.

There are now in the city of Dublin, about 6000 merchants, traders and ſhopkeepers, of different denominations; of theſe there are 311 wholeſale merchants, free of the 6 and 40 per cents, in the cuſtom-houſe, as regulated by act of parliament. There are, likewiſe, 267 principal grocers and 120 bankers.

Married.] R. Laſcelles, eſq. county of Downe, Ireland, to Miſs Hutchinſon, niece to lord Frankfort.

In Dublin, P. French, eſq. aged 21, to Miſs Dennis, aged 46.—D. Reid, eſq. of Canton, in China, to Miſs Bell.

J. Blake, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Walter Blake, of Mentol Caſtle, in Galway, to Miſs Brice, of Kilrout Houſe, in Antrim, grand-daughter to Lord Ventry.

At Waterford, Edm. Caſhin, eſq. to Miſs Moriffey, daughter of the late captain Moriffey.

The Hon. H. Blackwood, to Miſs Finlay, of Griffith, county of Meath.

At Limerick, S. S. Benwell, eſq. of the 21ſt regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs W. R. Lewin, daughter of the late J. R. Lewin, eſq. of Port Fergus, in the county of Clare.

Died.] At Dublin, at his houſe in Kildare-ſtreet, the Right Hon. Lord Roſſmore. His lordſhip, the preceding day, had dined abroad in a ſelect company of friends, where he was diſtinguiſhed by his accuſtomed chearfulneſs, and kind manners. In the evening he was at the drawing-room, at the Caſtle, and remained till half after 11, when he retired, and on going to bed, was apparently in perfect health; about two o'clock he rang for his ſervant, who, inſtantly appearing, his lordſhip ſaid he was a little ſick, and inſtantly expired, without a groan.

In Dublin, in his 69th year, Mr. Thomas Mercer. To an uncommonly ſtrong, clear and comprehenſive underſtanding, this gentleman added a rectitude of heart, and an ardour of ſentiment and affection, which imparted a peculiar energy to every thing he did or ſaid. He was the enlightened, warm and ſteady friend, and aſſertor of the rights of man, on the broadeſt baſis, civil, political and religious. His ample fortune, acquired in the Eaſt, with unſullied integrity, by the laborious purſuits of commerce, was uniformly devoted to a well-regulated hoſpitality, and acts of noble and generous kindneſs. Mr. Mercer was born at Newry, in the Province of Ulſter, and received ſuch an education as fell to the general lot of merchant's ſons at that day, in ſmall commercial towns. He was ſent to a grammar-ſchool, where he learned but little of the Latin language, as might be expected when it is known that he was ſent to an uncle, a merchant in Dublin, at the early age of thirteen, in whoſe counting-houſe he remained a ſhort time. From this ſituation he removed to the houſe of another friend in Liverpool, under whoſe protection he had a better proſpect of making his way in the world, and ſecuring that independence, which was the early object of his honeſt policy and ambition. In this enterprizing mart he entered into a ſeafaring life, which he purſued with ſuch induſtry, and every requiſite quality of head and heart, that before the age of eighteen he was appointed Captain of a Weſt Indian merchantman. In this ſtation he remained for ſeveral years, ſometimes in the employment of others, and ſometimes trading on his own account between Europe, the Weſt Indies and America. But finding that the moſt precious part of his life was paſſing away without any rational proſpect of the object which he was anxious to obtain, he turned his views in 1767 to the Eaſt, where he flattered himſelf that perſeverance and integrity would crown his wiſhes with ſucceſs: and from thence, after various viciſſitudes, ſome of which had nearly extinguiſhed his moſt flattering hopes, he returned in 1787 with a fortune of not leſs than ſixty thouſand pounds. No man could love money leſs on its own account, or from any view to improper expenditure than Mr. Mercer. No conſideration of this kind could engage him in the purſuit of it; becauſe, when obtained, it was the miniſter of a truly generous ſpirit. Ever ready to relieve the unfortunate, he had a peculiar pleaſure in aſſiſting thoſe, eſpecially young men, who poſſeſſed a diſpoſition congenial with his own, and aimed at independence by ſkilful enterprize, but with ſcanty means. His love of an independent fortune aroſe from an independence of mind, which from an early period of life grew with his growth, and marked his character in a very peculiar manner. So ſtrongly was he impreſſed by theſe principles, that, when in India, he had the following beautiful paſſage engraved on a ſolid plate of gold and hung up in the cabin of his ſhip; and it ſtill continues to hang over the chimney of his parlour.

Hail! Independence; hail! Heav'n's next
beſt gift,
To that of life, and an immortal ſoul:
The life of life! that to the banquet high
and ſober meal, gives taſte.

While in India, Mr. Mercer formed an intimate friendſhip with Lord Macartney, then Governor of Madras, of whoſe abilities and integrity he had a very high ſenſe, and to whom he was enabled to do eſſential ſervice

in his conteſt with General Stuart, who was arreſted by the late Sir George L. Staunton, his Lordſhip's Secretary, at the very inſtant the General ſeemed to meditate the ſame attack on his Lordſhip, which he had before effected on Lord Pigot. After Lord Macartney's and Mr. Mercer's return from India, a very regular and affectionate correſpondence by letters ſubſiſted between them; and in his Lordſhip's occaſional viſits to that country, the moſt friendly interviews and viſits, during which a highly pleaſing and unreſerved communication of ſentiment took place.—But, from his Lordſhip's frequent abſence on foreign embaſſies, &c. and Mr. Mercer's declining health ſince his Lordſhip's return, their epiſtolary correſpondence, in a great meaſure, ceaſed for ſome time paſt. Mr. Mercer's attachment to the cauſe of liberty was ardent. While abſent in India he entered moſt warmly into the cauſe of America, and rejoiced exceedingly in her full emancipation from the unwarranted claims of Great Britain. Shortly after his return from India the French revolution commenced. Here his predominant principles and feelings were again called forth. Having been a witneſs in early life to the degrading ſyſtem of oppreſſion which pervaded France, he eſpouſed her intereſts (as the intereſts of all mankind) with his whole heart, and to the laſt hour of his life, watched with ſolicitude every event connected with her freedom and independence. Having more than a common acquaintance with the late Mr. Edmund Burke, on his firſt marked diſapprobation in the Britiſh Parliament of the proceedings of the National Convention, Mr. Mercer in a letter to him expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that from the courſe of Mr. Burke's paſt life he ſhould declare the ſentiments which he then uttered. This brought an anſwer from Mr. Burke in juſtification of them, which produced a long reply from Mr. Mercer, containing a diſcuſſion of the ſubject highly worthy of the public eye, and which will probably, at no diſtant period, entertain the readers of the Monthly Magazine. Mr. Mercer was diſtinguiſhed by a peculiar clearneſs and preciſion of thought on every ſubject which occupied his mind: and no ſubject occupied it with any forcible impreſſion, that was not intimately connected with the moſt important intereſts of mankind. Although his education was limited, this circumſtance could not be diſcovered by his writing or converſation: as he poſſeſſed an acuteneſs and comprehenſion of mind, joined to an accuracy and force of expreſſion, ſeldom equalled even by profeſſed ſcholars. He drew from the powerful reſources of his own mind what others are indebted for to much ſtudy and inveſtigation: and in every expreſſion of his ſentiments the honeſt independence of his mind ſhone as the moſt conſpicuous trait. He was an abſolute ſtranger to that tameneſs of ſpirit which ſuppreſſes feelings under the impreſſion of timidity, ſometimes aſſuming the plauſible name of moderation. Conſcious of the rectitude of his ſentiments, he uttered them with ingenuous freedom, unawed by power, even when power was uncontrouled, and ſuſpicion but another word for guilt—and he ſpoke of men as he ſpoke of things—integrity commanded his eſteem and reſpect wherever it appeared—the want of it called forth his rebrobation, whether in public or private life. Men of ſtrong intellects in other reſpects, and men of ſelf-reputed abilities have often declared themſelves the champions of infidelity; but Mr. Mercer was of a very different ſtamp. His mind could embrace nothing *without evidence* or *againſt evidence*. He was a truly enlightened and firm friend of revealed religion: but his views of the Chriſtian ſcheme were moſt rational. He rejected with ſcorn all thoſe doctrines, which the raſh interpretations of men have aſcribed to the goſpel, without attempting to reconcile them to common ſenſe and reaſon. In ſhort, Mr. Mercer's religious ſentiments were grounded on the ſoundeſt principles of reaſon. He was from conviction a diſſenter from the church eſtabliſhment, but he was ſo, on the moſt enlarged and liberal principles. He was a warm friend to the full emancipation of the Roman Catholics from every penal reſtraint and coercion. Under the influence of the ſame ſentiment he entered with fervour into the caſe of Dr. Prieſtley, whoſe unchriſtian treatment, ſanctioned apparently at it was, by ſome authority, will fix a ſtain on Great Britain, while ſcience and religion find reſpect on the earth. Though not perſonally acquainted with the Doctor, nor an adopter of all his religious opinions, he admired his learning, candour, liberality and regard for true religion. Deeply concerned for the Doctor's loſs of property (part of which no pecuniary compenſation could repair) he conceived an idea, that Great Britain and Ireland contained one hundred perſons, poſſeſſing an independence of mind and purſe, which would incline and enable them, if publicly called on, to lay down one hundred pounds each, and, by conſtituting a fund of ten thouſand pounds, do honour to themſelves and the Doctor, by teſtifying their ſympathy for his ſufferings, and recording their teſtimony againſt the ſavage ſpirit which had deſtroyed his fortune, and would have deſtroyed his life, if it had fallen into the power of his perſecutors. But when Mr. Mercer wrote with ſanguine expectation to ſome friends in England on this ſubject, and found that there was no probability that it would be brought to the deſired concluſion, he deemed himſelf bound to perform his part, and accordingly preſented the Doctor by the hands of his brother with the ſum of one hundred pounds. Mr. Mercer's bodily frame was corpulent; but for the laſt eighteen months of his life he found

found his ſize and ſtrength decreaſing, and latterly, he was ſubject to a ſpaſmodic affection of the lungs, attended with ſwelling in the lower extremities which indicated a collection of water in the breaſt, and, whatever the proximate cauſe might be, ended in his diſſolution; and though he deemed it his duty to take the aid of the beſt medical advice, he ſpoke with great compoſure of the improbability at his advanced period of life of keeping up a machine, which is at beſt frail, and liable to ſudden changes. He viewed death, however, without diſmay, and ſpoke of it with unconcern, though impreſſed with a deep ſenſe of its awful conſequences.—But he accuſtomed himſelf to look beyond the grave with a ſteady faith in a future ſtate of impartial retribution.—And, as an habitual regard to it was the ſure guide of his life, he found in it an effectual ſupport and comfort under the approach of the laſt ſtruggle which fleſh is heir to. Moſt juſtly may it be ſaid of him, in the expreſſive language of the immortal Poet:—"The elements were ſo mixed in him, that Nature might ſtand up, and ſay to all the world,—"This was a man."

Mr. J. Turner, agent for tranſports; this gentleman, on the firſt night of the illuminations, was thrown from his horſe, in conſequence of the animal being frightened by a ſquib thrown at him: his death was occaſioned by a fracture he received in the head from the fall.

Mr. R. Rogers.—Chriſtopher O'Bryan eſq.—Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late R. Lloyd, eſq. of Fourry Park, county of Longford.

At Cork, Mr. H. Wetherland.—W. Smith, eſq. of Rolleſtown, county of Dublin.

Lately at Cloonate, county of Roſcommon, P. Keller, eſq.

At Limerick, aged 22, Mr. J. Watſon, ſon to Mr. Andrew Watſon.

At Mount Melick, aged 108 years, Mr. J. Kerwan, pariſh ſexton; he retained the uſe of his faculties to the laſt.

At Carrick Maccroſs, in his 77th year, the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Catholic biſhop of Clogher.

At Phibſboro', aged 82, ſuddenly, P. Wilſon, eſq. a reſpectable printer and bookſeller.

At Londonderry, Lieutenant S. Goodſon, of the royal navy.

At his ſeat at Hillſboro', the moſt noble Arthur Hill, Marquis of Downſhire, Earl of Hillſboro', &c. and in England, Viſcount Fairford and Baron Harwich; his death was occaſioned by a ſevere attack of the gout in his ſtomach, which produced almoſt inſtant death. His Lordſhip was born Feb. 23, 1753, and ſucceeded his father, the late Marquis, October 13, 1793.

At Cheltenham, Glouceſterſhire, in his 72d year, the Right Honourable the Earl of Howth, Viſcount St. Lawrence and Baron Howth, in the county of Dublin. His Lordſhip married a ſiſter of the Earl of Kingſton, in 1750. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, William Viſcount St. Lawrence.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Norkoping, in Sweden, John Henry Liden, a celebrated Swediſh *literateur*. He preſented to the univerſity of Upſal, or rather to the ſtudents of Eaſt Gothland, who frequented it, nearly the whole of his library, conſiſting of about 6000 volumes, on condition of its being made public; he likewiſe endowed the Univerſity, with the intereſt of a capital of 1333 rix-dollars, for the acquiſition of new works. His ſtep-mother, Hedwig Sophia Liden, a woman replete with reſpectability, and who ſeemed to rival him in acts of beneficence, ſunk a capital of 2777 rix-dollars, the intereſt of which was to ſerve as a ſalary to a librarian. He and his ſtep-mother left a ſalary for an amanuenſis, to be employed in the library of the Univerſity of Upſal, and the intereſt of a capital to form a purſe of rix-dollars, every year, for two ſtudents not opulent, that ſhould diſcover talents. Liden likewiſe gave the ſum of 1000 rix-dollars to the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and a like ſum to the Academy of Belles Lettres, Hiſtory and Antiquities of the ſame city, of which he was a member. He alſo gave 500 rix-dollars to the library of the Academy of Abo, to purchaſe new books; and a like ſum, with the profit of two works which he had printed at his own expence, to the library of Linkoping. He added a number of his own valuable books to the library of the Swediſh Academy; as alſo to the library of the Univerſity of Lund, to that of Abo, and to the library of the Gymnaſium of his own city. In 1791, on the death of his ſtep-mother, he gave 200 rix-dollars* to the cheſt of the poor of the city of Linkoping. The king confirmed theſe different diſpoſitions of Liden, and inſured their duration. It would be difficult to enumerate all the beneficent gifts which he diſtributed in his life-time; which, however, did not amount to leſs than 11,622 rix-dollars; and he never let ſlip any opportunity of doing good. Liden languiſhed under a complaint of the joints (a cataſtrophe ſo much the more deplorable for him, as before he was attacked with it, in 1776, he had only been ill twice in his life) twenty-one years, ſeventeen of which he paſſed without being able to quit his bed. As his pain and the obligation of remaining always bed-ridden, gave him no little uneaſineſs, to calm his mind in the moments of ill humour, he placed before his eyes, on his bed, the two words, *patience and meekneſs*. On the 15th of April, 1793, he was ſeized with a cough which he conſidered as the precurſor of a ſpring fever, under which he had laboured many years. At firſt, he paid no attention

* A Swediſh rix-dollar is worth nearly ſix Francs of French money.

tention to it. But he ſoon had to ſuffer from a pain in the ſide, which daily weakened him, but without diminiſhing any thing of his good humour. On the 22d of April, he dictated his will, which was a new proof of his beneficence, and expired on the 28th, retaining the perfect uſe of his ſenſes to the moment of his departure. He died at Norkoping, where he reſided all the latter part of his life, a town particularly endeared to him, in the houſe of a merchant called John Kuhlman, one of his deareſt friends. As he never could be uſeful to his country, in the employ which had been entruſted to him, that of Adjunct in the Chair of Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Lund, (where he was to read lectures of hiſtory in place of the celebrated Profeſſor Sven Lagerbring, who had obtained a diſpenſation from the duties of his place, that he might have leiſure to terminate his Grand Hiſtory of Sweden,) he demanded to reſign it, which he obtained in the moſt honourable manner, October 29, 1776, retaining the title of Profeſſor. His bed was every day ſurrounded by the moſt intereſting perſons of both ſexes, who found the greateſt pleaſure in his converſation, alike inſtructive and witty, and which made him forget, for a time, the ſtate of ſuffering in which he was. The preſent king, while Hereditary Prince, the Duke of Sudermannland, the Duke of Oſtrogothland, and many diſtinguiſhed Lords of the Court of Sweden, went to viſit him, and, in general, no traveller of diſtinction quitted Norkoping, without calling upon him and without admiring his imperturbable patience and good humour. When not engaged with viſitors, he was employed in literary labours; he read, he dictated and publiſhed, many works during his malady. In the firſt years of his ſufferings he kept up a very extenſive correſpondence with a number of learned foreigners. His ſolid erudition, joined to great refinement of underſtanding, rendered his ſociety extremely agreeable; and his probity, his love for his country, his qualities and his virtues, ſecured him the general eſteem of all his fellow citizens; this eſteem exiſts to this day. He was a model of beneficence. His memory is ſtill dear to a great number of diſtinguiſhed learned men of Sweden, whom he ſupported in their youth, and was their counſellor in their ſtudies. He lived in a very œconomical manner, in order to have the pleaſure of doing good to others.

In India, at Galipore, Lieutenant Colonel Pigott, of the 6th regiment of Native Cavalry.

At Ganjam, Lieutenant Colonel J. Barton, of the Bengal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Frith, of the 1ſt Native Cavalry.—Captain A. Ormſby, of the 10th Native Infantry.

At Goa, Captain Robinſon, of the 8th regiment.

At Amboyna, Captain Stratton, of the Vulcan ſhip of war.—Captain Mathews, paymaſter of the troops at Amboyna.—Lieutenant Luſkin, of the Virginia frigate.

In Egypt, Lieut. J. Macpherſon, of the 2d battalion of the 1ſt regiment, eldeſt ſon, of J. Macpherſon, eſq of Arderſier.

At Hydrabad, in India, on the 7th of December, 1800, Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and ſon of the late Sir William Dalrymple, of Couſland.

At Calcutta, on the 29th of December laſt, aged 75, R. M'Farlane, eſq.

At Mergentheim, July 26, Maximilian F. Xavier Joſeph, Prince and Biſhop of Munſter, and Archbiſhop and Elector of Cologne. He was brother to the two laſt emperors, and likewiſe to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, late Queen of France.

At New Providence, Lieutenant J. Taylor, of the royal navy, eldeſt ſon of the late P. Taylor, eſq. of Whitehaven.

At Berlin, in her 24th year, Miſs Brown, ſecond daughter of Dr. Brown, phyſician to his Pruſſian Majeſty.

At Tobago, Miſs C. Bird, third daughter of the late T. Bird, eſq. of that iſland.

At Madeira, on the 6th of May laſt, Mr. G. Murdoch, ſon of J. Murdoch, eſq. merchant there.

At Malta, Lieut Pacon, of the 35th regiment, formerly of Saliſbury.

In Jamaica, of the yellow-fever, Major H. Jervis White, of the 83d regiment, and brother to Sir John Jervis White, bart.—

In America, W. Ruſſell, eſq. late of Birmingham, and formerly a magiſtrate of the counties of Warwick and Worceſter.

Lately at an advanced age, the Ruſſian Field-marſhal, Prince Repnin.

On the 13th of April laſt, at Luſignan, in the colony of Demerara, South America, in his 25th year, Mr. K. F. Mackenzie Wilſon, ſecond ſon of Mr. Wilſon, tide-ſurveyor of the port of Whitehaven.

At Liſbon, on the 19th of June, in his 72d year, Mr. T. Goodall, merchant, and formerly of Leeds.

Lately in his 7th year, of the ſmall pox, the Prince of Beira, eldeſt ſon of the Prince of Braſil, regent of Portugal.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, on the 26th of March laſt, of the yellow fever, Mr. J. Walker, of Edinburgh, aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the army in Jamaica.

At Canton, in January laſt, on his voyage from Madras to London, for the recovery of his health, aged 21, Lieutenant M. Hutchins, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, only ſon of W. Hutchins, Eſq. of Canonbury-place, Iſlington.

In the Weſt Indies, Launc. Burton, eſq. ſecond ſon of T. Burton, eſq. of Bracondale.

At Barbadoes, greatly lamented, Charles Smith,

Smith, esq. paymaster of the 47th regiment of foot, and formerly of the 14th ditto.

On the 18th of June last, at the Cape of Good Hope, in his 17th year, Mr. Nugent Heriot, a cadet in the India Company's service. This young gentleman was a passenger for Madras, on board the True Briton East Indiaman.

At Rosetta, in Egypt, in the month of July last, of a wound he received in the battle of the 13th of March, Lieutenant Colonel McDowall, of the 79th regiment.

On board the City of London, East Indiaman, on her homeward bound passage, aged 20, Mr. J. W. Dale, eldest son of Mr. Dale, of Hatton Garden.

In the East Indies, at Calcutta, Captain Joseph Stokoe, of the corps of engineers.

At Penang, Lieutenant Duham, of the Dædalus ship of war.—Ditto, Lieutenant Hayley, of the Brave.

At Sea, Lieutenant Gordon, of the 12th regiment.—Ditto Ensign Neil, of ditto.

In Egypt, Captain Perry, eldest son of Mr. J. Perry, late of Bath.

In his 46th year, Vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, third brother to the Marquis of Hertford, and commander in chief on the Jamaica station; he had been attacked by the fever of that clime, about the middle of the summer, from which he had a temporary respite, but it returned, with increased violence, on the 1st of September, and on the 30th of that month, deprived the service of a gallant and meritorious commander, and society of an accomplished and estimable member. His Lordship was made post-captain in 1779, and commanded the Leviathan of 74 guns, in the memorable action of June 1, 1794, on which day, he captured the Sans Pareil of 98 guns, in which ship, on being promoted to the rank of Vice-admiral, he hoisted his flag, in June, 1795, where it continued to fly till his death. He became shortly after one of the Lords of the Admiralty, but soon quitted that appointment for the command of the Leeward Island station, from whence, after the conquest of Surinam, he succeeded to the Commandership in Chief on the Jamaica station.

At Madras, G. A. Ram, esq. paymaster at Masulipatam.

On the 30th of August, on Sullivan's Island, in the vicinity of Charlestown, South Carolina, Mr. G. Tair, son of Mr. J. Tair, of the Excise-office, Glasgow.

On the 4th of July last, off the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship Cornwallis, Lieutenant-colonel Walker, of the East India Company's service; this gentleman was on his return from Bengal, after an absence of thirty years.

On the 24th of February last, in the Cotiote Country, India, Lieutenant W. Monteath, of the 12th regiment, second battalion of native infantry, on the Madras establishment; this gentleman was the son of Mr. Walter Monteath, merchant, of Glasgow.

The following Statement and Distribution of the immense Naval and Military Force of Great Britain, during the last Month of the War Establishment, are entitled to the Attention of our Readers.

General Distribution of the British Army, Dec. 1, 1801.

	Regulars.		*Fencible Inf.*	*Militia.*	*Total Battalions.*	*Inv. Companies.*
	Cav.	*Inf.*				
England and Wales	23	25	3	74	125	40
North Britain	2	—	—	12	14	6
Ireland	7	12	32	—	51	6
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	—	4	2	—	6	20
Gibraltar	—	5	4	—	9	—
Madeira	—	1	—	—	a1	—
Minorca and Malta	—	11	—	—	11	—
Egypt	3	26	1	—	30	—
Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	—	5	2	—	7	—
West Indies	1	34	—	—	35	—
Cape of Good Hope, Goree, &c.	1	8	—	—	9	—
East Indies	4	18	—	—	b22	—
Total	41	149	44	86	320*	72

(*a*) And Detachments.
(*b*) The Company's Troops exclusive.
* Exclusive of artillery and Engineers at home and abroad, independent companies, recruiting corps, volunteers, &c.

Distribution

Diſtribution of the Britiſh Naval Force, Nov. 1, 1801.

	Line.	*Fifty's.*	*Frigates.*	*Sps.*	*Total.*
In port and fitting - -	16	1	28	67	112
Guard-ſhips - - -	5	3	2	—	10
In the Engliſh and Iriſh Channel -	36	—	20	43	99
On the Downs, and North-ſea Station	16	4	31	62	103
At the Weſt India Iſlands, and on the Paſſage - - -	1	—	14	32	47
On the Jamaica Station - -	3	1	20	11	35
American and Newfoundland Stations	—	—	7	6	13
Cape of Good Hope, Eaſt Indies, and on the Paſſage - -	9	7	8	15	39
Africa, and on actual Service -	—	1	5	3	9
Spain and Portugal, without the Straits	14	—	10	4	28
In the Mediterranean - -	23	4	55	36	118
Hoſpital and Priſon Ships - -	22	4	7	—	33
Total in Commiſſion -	145	25	197	279	676
Receiving-ſhips - -	5	1	1	1	8
Serviceable and repairing for Service	6	—	3	1	10
In ordinary - - -	25	2	30	71	128
Building - - -	19	1	4	—	24
Total -	200	29	235	352	846

State of the Ordinary at each Port.

	Line.	*Fifty's.*	*Frigates.*	*Sps.*	*Total.*
Portſmouth - -	13	1	9	19	42
Plymouth - - -	15	—	8	18	41
Chatham - - -	5	1	—	—	6
Sheerneſs - - -	3	—	10	27	40
River - - -	—	1	7	9	17
Total -	36	3	34	73	146

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TRADE, in many of its branches, appears to be for the preſent moment in a ſort of pauſe, between the particular ſtate of activity in which it exiſted during the war, and thoſe new channels of operation into which it muſt turn itſelf in conſequence. Every great change in the ſtate of trade tends, for the moment, to increaſe the number of bankruptcies beyond their ordinary proportion. Such an effect took place remarkably at the commencement of the war. It ſeems to take place at preſent, though in a ſmaller degree, in ſeveral parts of the iſland.

The *market value* of the different ſpecies of the *National Debts*, or in other words, the *price of Stocks*, was, on Monday, November 22, between two and three per cent. lower, for the conſolidated 3 per cents. than on Thurſday the 22d of October. Other ſtocks have fallen in a proportion nearly ſimilar. Bank ſtock alone, in conſequence of the ſecure reſponſibility of the Bank---the great accumulation of its property, and the increaſe in the ratio of its dividends, &c. has, in the courſe of this laſt month, riſen not leſs than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There is no reaſon for ſuppoſing that the fall in the prices of other ſtocks is owing to any large ſales of ſtock belonging to foreigners, for the purpoſe of transferring the value to other countries. The creation of new ſtock, by the funding of ſuch a quantity of Exchequer-bills; the greater profits yielded by money in trade; the very inviting character of property in land; the demand of money for the inſtalments of the laſt loan; the expectation of a new one of not leſs than eighteen millions; and the uncertainty which muſt hang over money-dealing and other branches of trade, till the Definitive Treaty with France, and Commercial Treaties, on the baſis of the general pacification, ſhall have been

been ultimately concluded. Theſe cauſes alone are fully adequate to have produced that diminution in the prices of ſtock, which has happened in the progreſs of November.

The *Bank of England*, now that Government is likely to make fewer demands for their ſupport, ſhew a diſpoſition to accommodate trade with a liberality of diſcount upon bills of exchange, which cannot but command the warmeſt gratitude of the merchants, and promote in the moſt eſſential manner, the general intereſts of Britiſh commerce. In juſtice to the conduct of the Directors, it ought to be known, that diſcounts for the purpoſe of monopolizing ſpeculation, or to enable the holders of grain and other proviſions to keep them unreaſonably back from the market, have hitherto been, and wherever the intention can be ſuſpected, ſtill are, moſt rigorouſly refuſed. But, it has long been by the extent and the length of the credits they are enabled to give, that Britiſh merchants and Britiſh commodities have preſerved the accuſtomed preferences in many foreign markets; and, it is by the credit they themſelves find with the Bank of England, that they are enabled to give credits ſo neceſſary, abroad.

India Stock has had a fall of ½ per cent. within theſe few days. Yet, this can hardly be attributed to any diminution of its permanent value in conſequence of the advantages relinquiſhed to France and Holland by the peace. An half is ſometimes better than the whole: and our Indian greatneſs is probably more ſecure, as having become leſs invidious, by the ceſſions we have conſented to make. From the debate in the Houſe of Commons on the night of the 25th of November we have the pleaſure to learn, that the Eaſt India Company have at laſt agreed to comply ſo nearly with the plan for the opening of the carrying trade to India, which was ſuggeſted by the Marquis of Welleſley, as to reſolve to give full ſcope to the transference of private property between India and this country by Britiſh-built ſhips and Britiſh ſeamen, if not by India-built veſſels and Laſcar ſailors. It might be painful to the Directors to come to ſuch a reſolution: and, had this been poſſible, we ſhould not have been greatly diſſatisfied to ſee the Company preſerve their monopoly of the navigation to India ſtill in its priſtine rigour; but the carrying trade with India muſt have otherwiſe been relinquiſhed to Foreigners; —how much better to open its advantages to Britiſh merchants ſolely, and in general! The plan ſaid to be adopted, is, in many reſpects, preferable to that of employing Laſcars and India-built ſhipping. But, we would ſtill earneſtly exhort all concerned, to render the voyages as frequent and ſhort, and the freightage as cheap, as poſſible: otherwiſe we ſhall, yet, undoubtedly, have the misfortune to ſee the trade to India, by the operation of a natural neceſſity, wreſted from us.

The *Courſe of Exchange* is now open with the countries which were ſhut up againſt us by the war; and bills on almoſt every great capital and commercial emporium on the Continent, may be purchaſed in London. We obſerve, that the variation in the exchange with Hamburg, has been, in the progreſs of November, ſomewhat in favour of this country. Such a fact muſt, no doubt, be interpreted as implying, that the proportion of the money to be remitted from Hamburg to London is, in compariſon with that due from London to Hamburg, greater now than it was a month ago. Our exportations to the Elbe appear, therefore, to increaſe. With Spain, the laſt variations in the rate of exchange have been favourable to us; as there muſt be conſiderable remittances to come for the purchaſe of Britiſh goods from Spain to this country. With Portugal and Italy, the turn of the exchange is againſt us; as our merchants now adventure freely in the purchaſe of the produce and manufactures of theſe countries; and remittances to our fleets and armies probably paſs in that courſe. The exchange with Dublin is ſtill more and more to the advantage of Ireland; affording, among other things, a clear proof that the Iriſh nation already derives important pecuniary benefits from the Union.

The danger of capture is no longer among the riſks for ſecurity againſt which the *Inſurance Premium* is paid. The rates of that premium have therefore fallen to the wonted medium in time of peace.

The prices of *Grain* do not continue to fall in proportion to the wiſhes and hopes of the conſumers. This effect is underſtood to ariſe from the endeavours of the corn-dealers, and from the permiſſion renewed by the Legiſlature, ſoon to uſe grain in the diſtilleries. Againſt the renewal of the diſtillery of ſpirits from grain, petitions have been prepared to be offered to the Legiſlature from Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, and almoſt every other conſiderable town in Scotland. Equal alarm has been excited in England againſt the probable conſequences of that renewal. To deny to the farmers the benefit of that market for grain which is created by the diſtilleries, might ſeem unreaſonable; and yet, if it were perhaps ſtill more unreaſonable to open that market, if the price of grain be already ſufficiently advantageous to the farmer, and even too high to be eaſily afforded by the ordinary conſumers. Upon theſe conſiderations, we ſhould think, that a wiſer temporary meaſure cannot be thought of, than that which the Legiſlature has adopted, of offering every encouragement to the uſe rather of melaſſes in the diſtillation of ſpirits, without abſolutely prohibiting that of oats.

The exports of cotton yarn from Glaſgow and Mancheſter to Germany continue to be very large. We would much rather that the yarn were made into cloth before exportation. Mancheſter begins again to find the wonted market of Leghorn open to its manufactures That of America and the Weſt Indies is now freer than ever; and the exports to it, muſt, of courſe, be greatly augmented.

Sugars and ſome ſorts of raw cotton have declined in price. Of cotton large quantities have, within theſe laſt ten days, entered the port of London.

The

The improvements of our internal trading intercourſe, by canals and iron rail-ways, are advancing with extraordinary ſpirit and rapidity. The Grand Surry Canal will, under the direction of Mr. Dodd, be very ſoon completed.

The coaſt-trade of Leith, Dundee, Inverneſs, and other towns on the north-eaſt coaſt ſeems to be faſt increaſing.

The prices of wool riſe, in conſequence of the proſpect which the peace affords of an increaſed ſale of all ſorts of woollen goods.

Hops.—This article has had a very briſk ſale ſince the ſeaſon commenced, as might be expected from the exceſſive high prices at which thoſe of the two preceding growths had been kept up, cauſed by the moſt extenſive and unexampled ſpeculations ever known. The drop of price from 16l. 16s. and 17l. 17s per cwt. to 4l. and 5l. was ſuch as to encourage briſk ſales for new ones at theſe prices, which has again tended to advance the markets, and reward the planter, who, it were to be wiſhed, may henceforward ſee his true intereſt, and not be miſled by deſigning men. Theſe *promoters of Britiſh commerce* ſeem not to have improved their fortunes by their immenſe ſtocks of old hops, which ſold at a loſs of 12l. 12s. per cwt. beſides the loſs of warehouſe rent, weight, and intereſt of money. The market is now rather dull, and as the crop of this ſeaſon is expected to produce 225,000 bags, they may ſtill decline, unleſs ſpeculations prevent it.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October to the 24th of November incluſive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30. 1. Oct. 26 & 27, Wind N.
Loweſt 28. 98. Nov. 4. Wind N. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 7-tenths of an inch { Between the evenings of the 4th and 5th of Nov. the mercury roſe from 29.3 to 30.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 61°. Oct. 31. Wind W.
Loweſt 26°. Nov. 6. Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 19°. { At eight in the morning of the 2d inſt. the thermometer ſtood at 52°. and at the ſame hour on the 3d it was no higher than 33°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report, is equal to 3.89 inches of depth.

The ſtate of the atmoſphere during laſt month, has been very variable. In ſeveral inſtances beſide that which we have noticed above, has the mercury in the barometer riſen and fallen from 4 to nearly 7-tenths in the courſe of twenty-four hours; theſe changes were, as might be expected, attended with ſtormy weather.

The variations with regard to the temperature of the atmoſphere, have likewiſe been conſiderable. For ſome days at the end of October, and the two firſt of the preſent month, it was unuſually cloſe and warm; but the 5th and 6th were attended with very ſevere froſt, on the former the mercury was 2° degrees below the freezing point, and on the latter it was as low as 26°, or 6° below the freezing point. On the 23d inſt. the thermometer was at 28°.

There have been ſeventeen days without rain; the wind has blown from the eaſt but nine days; as in the laſt month, it has been chiefly in the Weſt.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*